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The Critic

(ESTABLISHED IN 1881)

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The Tennyson Beacon

THE REV. DR. JOSEPH MERRIMAN writes to us as follows:

"I send on the other side the list of American subscriptions to the Tennyson Memorial that have come direct to me. The copies of *The Critic* are to hand. We shall be glad of more money to make the memorial complete.

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M. D. P. writes to us, under date of May 24, as follows:—

"In *The Critic* of May 11, I noticed your suggestion that a hundred ladies should send each one dollar for the Tennyson Beacon. I very gladly send my share, which I herewith enclose. I have wished from the beginning to contribute towards this Memorial, but was unable to give any but a small sum and did not feel sure such would be acceptable."

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Literature

"Four American Universities"

Harvard, by Charles Eliot Norton; Yale, by Arthur T. Hadley; Princeton, by William M. Sloane; Columbia, by Brander Matthews. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY really dates from the end of the War. Before that there were colleges only—colleges of venerable antiquity, indeed, admirable institutions of learning in charge of capable and accomplished men, but colleges nevertheless, not universities. The ante-bellum graduate was "college-bred," not university-trained; and in this, may be, lies the whole distinction between the old-fashioned culture that produced Lowell and Longfellow and Poe and Holmes and Hawthorne, and the modern, perhaps more highly "educated," but less cultured university graduate as he is now found rather rampant in the clubs, rather aggressive in politics, tainted with sciolism in the closet, certainly touched with conceit in congresses and legislative halls.

Of the four institutions charmingly sketched in the illustrated volume before us, Princeton most fully keeps up the "college" spirit and tradition: it is not only "The College of New Jersey"—which it should remain until it develops into

a true university,—but it is *the* college preëminently, whose vast academic department, undisturbed by technical intrusion of law or medical schools, devotes itself almost exclusively and most intelligently to liberal culture alone. It is the one great institution in the land, therefore, that stands for intellectual culture pure and simple; its theological seminary is not so intimately bound up with its School of Arts as to overshadow it. Princeton is not only a great college, with a thousand or more students pursuing its excellent courses for A.B., A.M., and Ph.D., but it is the mother of colleges throughout the South and Southwest, and in this its influence is without parallel in America. Among the larger institutions, moreover, it has stood specifically during the last twenty years for philosophical and historical studies, in this adhering more closely to its Scotch-Irish ancestry—to Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen,—than to Oxford or Cambridge, or the German university movement. The reviewer, for one, cannot but pray that it may perpetuate and develop its present status as the greatest of the purely academic institutions, and not waste its time and money on law and medical schools, in which it cannot possibly hope to overtake, or in any way even rival, its neighbors of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Let Princeton continue to stand for pure culture, for the intellectual life simply and solely: here is its special sphere and field; a departure must be dangerous. Prof. Sloane presents a graphic picture of its academic wealth, its museums, libraries, halls, traditions and landscape.

In Yale, as vigorously sketched by Prof. Hadley, we have an immense educational movement, of Congregational origin, midway between Princeton and Columbia, more practical than the former, less perfectly equipped than the latter, not a university yet in the European (or in the Columbian) sense, and yet not a college in the refined academic Princetonian sense. Yale has had 200 years of bright intellectual activity; her children founded Johns Hopkins, Chicago and Tulane; illustrious linguists and scientists have distinguished her language and science chairs; and she has further differentiated herself from the others by a double undergraduate school, and by admitting women to her graduate department. But it is impossible for an outsider—a spectator, not an alumnus,—not to see that her scholarship has a certain hardness of texture, refractory to the softer intellectual graces, a certain chilliness and glitter, which one associates involuntarily with certain theological schools and tendencies. Anything can be learned there—except what cannot be learned! In spite, therefore, of its names of world-wide celebrity, of Whitney and Woolsey, of Dana and Marsh and Silliman and others, in spite of its scientific and law schools, its vast and growing wealth, and its beautiful dormitories and libraries, one could have wished that it had remained plain "Yale College," rather than rechristened itself a university; for neither men nor money constitute a university, but a certain spirit—a *tertium quid*,—which the layman does not see in New Haven, nor the student breathe there, nor the reader gather from Prof. Hadley's memoir. Perhaps no alumni are so enthusiastic as the children of Yale, so well organized, so serried in rank and file. This very enthusiasm has made them, like an impetuous torrent, rush deep rather than wide, and cling to certain directions and conditions which have ultimately narrowed the channels of Yalensis influence.

The two full-fledged universities of the book are Harvard and Columbia, each as distinct from the other as the oldest and youngest of sisters well may be. Harvard has developed out of Unitarian "antecedents," as Columbia out of Episco-

palian, Yale out of Congregational, and Princeton out of Presbyterian; and each of these noble centres of light has a moral spectrum peculiar to its ancient form of denominationalism. Harvard is the intellectual university, in the broader sense, the institution of rounded liberal culture and literary graces, as Princeton is the great one-facultied academic college. Its propinquity to Boston and the complex life of a great city has always given Harvard an advantage over provincial institutions, whose life is fed by the rather stagnant influences of small towns. In no sense is it like the crop of tentative "universities" that have sprouted since the War from grain scattered by the German-bred professor: it is rooted in its own rich soil, richly fertilized by contact with Germany, indeed, but never artificially subsoiled by it, like the new Western and Middle States universities, whose dialect is altogether German, and whose academic halls are vast machine-shops for converting crude bachelors into finished "philosophers" after four years' baking. The Harvard graduate is now a well-known product: a man of keen intellectual appetite, varied attainment, polished calm, pronounced independence and originality, and ready adaptability to the walks of journalism, literature or the professions. Prof. Norton's delightful essay marshals all the Harvard advantages and excellencies in attractive literary form. He proves his thesis that she is really a university. His one lament is the incongruous mass of inharmonious architecture that disfigures the campus and must exert a subtle psychic influence over the minds of the students. He would gladly demolish it all and construct new, ideally lovely buildings on a harmonious plan, wherein the priceless collections should be nobly housed and the plastic spirit of the thousands of young men commune at their most impressionable age with types of architectural beauty.

Columbia, the other great American University, is about to have an opportunity to do this, in her migration to the upper part of our island. Columbia is vaster and richer yet than Harvard, and has six faculties, instead of the usual four. She may be called the "polytechnic" university, without dormitories, the centre and acme of the training of a city of 3,000,000 people, affiliated with nearly all the great educational agencies in New York, and soon to rival Berlin, Vienna and Paris in the splendor, completeness, versatility and range of her inducements. Prof. Brander Matthews writes luminously of her opportunities and ambitions, and shows how nearly all of these have risen and expanded since the War, nay, principally during the brief but distinguished administration of President Low, just as Harvard has been completely transformed by the touch of President Eliot, and Yale immensely advanced by Dr. Dwight. The advance of laymen to the presidency of several of these institutions is not to be overlooked: two of them have severed the ecclesiastical tradition, and two still preserve it, the German and the English method being equally represented. And, noblest of all, each of the four universities is the outgrowth of private munificence, practically unaided by the State, each is full of men endowed with high ideals which result from no external stimulus from the Government, each is presided over by eagle-eyed faculties quick to discern the needs of the time, and abounds in every form of physical and intellectual aid that can be offered to college aspirants. It were now ardently to be wished that these four would affiliate with each other, and with Cornell, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins and Michigan, in a sort of federal alliance, like the Prussian system, recognize each other's terms as valid for the Ph.D. degree, and permit a system of *Wanderschaft* from one university to the other. In this way students could hear all the celebrated professors, familiarize themselves with the local traditions, spirit and opportunities of many different foundations, liberalize their minds, and emancipate their spirits from excessive Alma-Mater worship, and quicken tenfold their spiritual and intellectual growth.

"The American Commonwealth"

By James Bryce. Third edition, completely revised throughout, with additional chapters. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co.

IT IS A FACT of remarkable significance when the appearance of a third edition is in itself a literary event. A new book may, for a thousand reasons, create a distinct literary sensation; but an eager and wide-spread interest in the revision of a book signifies clearly one thing: that the original work has made its mark by virtue of its sterling qualities. At this late day to praise Bryce is to lapse into baldest truism. "The American Commonwealth" has as permanent a place in the literature of its class as has "The Encyclopaedia Britannica," or the poetry of Tennyson. It is a standard work, if to that term we may arrogate its true definition—a work, namely, that will rightly stand in its place against all comers. Its author has held up a well-nigh flawless mirror to a by no means flawless nation, and the mirror reflects truly the bad and the good, each in proper proportion. That this first true and adequate revelation of our country's qualities should have been made by a Briton instead of by an American is not in the remotest degree humiliating. A nation is best judged from without; the judgment best considered from within. The author's remoteness lets him see things in perspective; our proximity enables us to test his data. For the rest, it is enough if we mark and inwardly digest; if his insight is keen and sympathetic. What Mr. Bryce has done needs no redoing. Revisions may here and there be made, too hasty impressions corrected, statistics brought up to date; but these things are only matters of detail. It is in the additions far more than in the revisions that the present interest centres.

The revised first volume appeared a year or two ago, and the variations from the first edition were noted in *The Critic* at the time. The revised second volume, which has recently been issued, contains the important additions and alterations that were promised in the preface of the first volume. These additions are to be found mainly in four new chapters, one of which is of great local interest to our metropolitan city, and therefore to all communities concerned with municipal difficulties; another discusses the standing of a large and increasingly important region of our country; and the other two are devoted to questions of an entirely national application. Apart from the hundred pages composing these chapters, the new material is chiefly made up of additional paragraphs and footnotes, which draw into the discussion important events of the last few years. Rarely, however—so sound have been Mr. Bryce's original deductions,—do these fresh illustrations greatly modify his first conclusions. Even the railroad strikes of 1894 leave unchanged his opinion as to the safety of property and the absence in perplexing problems of the element of class hostility. Of the four new chapters, that on the Tammany Ring obviously excites more immediate attention than do the others. Mr. Bryce's full and dispassionate account of the notorious organization supplies a gap in our political literature. Tammany has been much be-written of late, but almost all of the writing has been of the nature of special pleading, for or against, and chiefly the latter. But writing whose aim is to persuade does not fall under the head of history, and historical is surely the word to characterize the author's method of handling this subject. There is, of course, no doubt as to which side of the case Mr. Bryce ranks himself upon. But taking sides is one thing, and trying to get others to take sides is another, and therefore Mr. Bryce's study, other things being equal, acquires an authoritative value hardly to be credited to any of the *ex parte* briefs in the celebrated case. The causes of the rise of Tammany are analysed, its growth is traced, the external and internal conditions that contributed to its enormous power are stated amply and clearly. Names are unhesitatingly given, "transactions" explained, and the sources of information definitely indicated in footnote and text. The recuperative power of Tammany after such a disaster as the downfall of Tweed is once more pointed out, and the situation following the latest

municipal election in New York is summed up thus:—"If the rowers who have so gallantly breasted the current drop even for a moment their stalwart arms, they will again be swept swiftly downwards."

"The South since the War" tells the extremely interesting story of the development of a people upon whom have been thrust new conditions involving the most searching changes. The period of Negro supremacy in political affairs, and the debt it imposed upon the States, the establishment of a political color-line in the South, the prevalence of election frauds, are among the results that lead Mr. Bryce to speak of the "mistakes" of Congress. The passing of the Fifteenth Amendment he regards as a practically unmixed evil. "To nearly all Europeans such a step seemed and still seems monstrous. No people could be imagined more hopelessly unfit for political power than this host of slaves; and their unfitness became all the more dangerous because the classes among whom the new voters ought to have found guidance were partly disfranchised and partly forced into hostility. American eyes, however, see the matter in a different light. To them it is an axiom, that without the suffrage there is no true citizenship, and the Negro would have appeared to be scarcely free had he received only the private and passive, and not also the public and active rights of a citizen." The steps that led to the reestablishment of white supremacy are briefly sketched, as is, also, the "industrial regeneration" of the region, which followed the return of the whites to power. In the unchanged character of the dominant race, free from foreign admixture, Mr. Bryce sees the best hope for the future of the Southern people. "But for one difficulty, the South might well be thought to be the most promising part of the Union, that part whose advance is likely to be swiftest, and whose prosperity will not be the least secure. That difficulty, however, is a serious one. It lies in the presence of seven millions of Negroes."

The chapter that follows, on the Negro problem, forms the most important part of the new material of the book. The treatment of the question is broad. The present position of the Negro is "absolutely new in the annals of the world." *** Progress has in all previous cases been slow and gradual. *** Utterly dissimilar is the case of the African Negro, caught up in and whirled along with the swift movement of the American democracy. In it we have a singular juxtaposition of the most primitive and the most recent, the most rudimentary and the most highly developed, types of culture." The working of "American ideas in an African brain" is the subject of a lucid exposition of race-characteristics and race-development. The virtues and defects of the Negro have evidently been carefully studied by Mr. Bryce, and the results of this study enable him to criticize adequately the various remedies that have been proposed for the present political and social condition of the race. Of the schemes for political amelioration, Mr. Bryce rejects plans of the "Force Bill" order, and the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, and advocates the educational qualification for suffrage. He believes, however, that in time the question will solve itself by the division of the Negro vote upon some issue not now above the horizon: with the loss of solidarity will disappear the gravest phase of the political problem. The social problem is graver, not within the remotest possibility of solution through the Liberian scheme. The scheme of establishing a purely black State within the Union is "outside the range of practical politics," and intermarriage is out of the question, either as a possibility or as a real solution. The outcome will probably be that the race will find its future in the more southerly of the States. Education will undoubtedly have its good effect, but education may also involve wide-spread discontent with social inferiority. The only remedy for this inferiority is the slow-working moral one—a general change in the feelings of the whites. "And as the present differences between the African and the European are the product of thousands of years, during

which one race was advancing in the temperate, and the other remaining stationary in the torrid zone, so centuries may pass before their relations as neighbors and fellow-citizens have been duly adjusted."

"The Home of the Nation" is a study of the physical conditions of the country in their bearing upon the growth of the people. The chapter ends with a statement of the natural advantages of America, which, though written in Mr. Bryce's discriminating vein, contains such superlatives as would gladden the heart of the wildest spread-eagleist. The final paragraph brings the reader back to the final test of a nation's quality, and with it this notice of a powerful and noble book may fittingly close:—

"These are unequalled advantages. They contain the elements of immense defensive strength, of immense material prosperity. They disclose an unrivalled field for the development of an industrial civilization. Nevertheless, students of history, knowing how unpredictable is the action of what we call moral causes, that is to say, of emotional and intellectual influences as contrasted with those rooted in physical and economic facts, will not venture to base upon the most careful survey of the physical conditions of America any bolder prophecy than this, that not only will the State be powerful and the wealth of its citizens prodigious, but that the Nation will probably remain one in its government, and still more probably one in speech, in character and in ideas."

The Earliest Civilizations

The Dawn of Civilization: Egypt and Chaldea. By G. Maspero. Edited by A. H. Sayce. D. Appleton & Co.

PROF. MASPERO'S "great work," as its accomplished translator, Mr. M. L. McClure of the Egyptian Exploration Committee, has justly styled it, is introduced to the English-speaking public by Prof. Sayce in a prefatory essay, which is at once judiciously encomiastic and carefully discriminating. The author of the book is at present a professor in the College of France; but, as Prof. Sayce reminds us, he was for several years director of the famous Bulak Museum, where he had unrivalled opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of Egypt and its literature. "In the present work," adds the editor, "he has been prodigal of his abundant stores of learning and knowledge, and it may therefore be regarded as the most complete account of ancient Egypt that has ever yet been published." This, as has been said, is high praise and, at the same time, well-weighed characterization. Prof. Maspero's work is not in strictness a history, but "an account"; and it is "an account of ancient Egypt," by which, as afterwards appears, we are to understand not pre-Macedonian or even pre-Persian Egypt, but Egypt of what is styled the "Ancient Empire," which preceded not only the Persian conquest, but the much earlier invasion of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings. The people and time described in this work were those of the Pyramids and the Sphinx, of the earliest inscriptions and the "Book of the Dead," that well-known prehistoric scripture of the Egyptian race. They were a time and a people well worthy of the careful description that Prof. Maspero has given of them. But his work does not include what would be to many readers the most attractive portion of Egyptian history, that which comprises the careers of the great conquering monarchs, the Theban Ramessides, whose dominions included a large part of southwestern Asia, and brought Egypt into close connection with Palestine. The Hebrews, to whom this later history was of such momentous import, are not even mentioned in the Egyptian portion of this book. The limitations of date should have been more fully explained, either by the author or by the editor, to save its readers from some disappointment.

Any such disappointment, however, which Scriptural students may experience from this cause, will be more than made up by the second portion of the work, devoted to Chaldea. Here we have not only Biblical names and localities in abundance—Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Nineveh, Accad, Calneh, Sepharvaim and others,—but we have also the Chal-

dæan legend of the Flood, and some notable legends believed to relate to Nimrod. The author writes, however, with no idea of illustrating the Scriptures, or of establishing any theory. His sole object is to give an account of the latest discoveries relating to the first known periods of what are deemed the two primal seats of civilization, and the condition of their populations in those early days. In other words, his purpose is neither historical nor literary, but ethnological and scientific. He has been careful to record all the facts that have been discovered, with the conclusions and even the controversies to which they have led; but he seldom ventures upon any deductions of his own. This abstinence is judicious, for in the few cases in which he has departed from it, he has not been fortunate. Prof. Sayce has pointed out two instances of what he holds to be errors of the author in the Mesopotamian section of his work; and another unwarranted inference in the Egyptian portion merits notice, as being directly opposed to the latest conclusions of science. He finds in the fact that the Egyptian language is connected with the Semitic tongues by many of its roots and its grammatical processes, but is at the same time simpler in its structure, evidence that it belongs to an earlier form of speech than the Semitic. The true inference is the exact opposite. When two languages are related, that simpler in form is always the younger, and is frequently found to be the direct descendant of the other. Thus the comparatively simple Italian is the child of the complex Latin. This linguistic law was pointed out by Renan, and has been found universal and invariable. In the present case it becomes important, as indicating the direction in which we are to look for a portion, at least, of the early population of Egypt.

There are, it should be added in justice to the author, few such grounds for criticism. In general he may be accepted as a judicious and trustworthy guide. His descriptions of the customs of ancient Egypt and Chaldea, derived from mural paintings and antique papyri or clay tablets, and his comparisons or contrasts of them with the customs of later times, are often both interesting and instructive. The currency question, which afflicts modern legislatures and communities, caused no trouble in those days, for the simple reason that no currency existed. All trade was done by way of barter; and the author's description of an Egyptian bazaar under the early Pharaohs is one of the liveliest and most striking passages of his book. The Chaldeans, though they had no money in our sense of the word, used the precious metals largely for the purposes of exchange. Silver was the principal medium, and passed in ingots by weight. "The lowest unit was a shekel, weighing on an average half an ounce, sixty shekels making a mina, and sixty minas a talent." Here is a hint for our currency disputants. All taxes in Egypt were paid, not in coin, as there was none, but in kind, and the manner of extorting them from the luckless cultivator, by the forcible persuasion of the bastinado, seems not to have varied in its persistent stupidity and harshness from the earliest Pharaoh to the latest khedive, until, happily for the modern fellah, his sensible and practical English protectors took charge of the collection.

One remarkable conclusion results from the historical facts presented in this volume. We find that the title given to it in the translation, as well as that of "Les Origines," which it holds in the original, are both misnomers. The book, with all its evidences of wide knowledge and deep research, does not seem to bring us near to the beginnings of civilized society. Though it carries us back two millenniums beyond the Trojan period, which seemed to Mr. Gladstone the youth of the world, it still shows us long-settled communities in a condition of high culture, familiar with writing, with architecture, and with the ornamental arts. Prof. Maspero frankly declares, concerning the Egyptians, that, while "the oldest monuments hitherto known scarcely transport us further than six thousand years, yet they are of an art so fine, so well determined in its main outlines, and reveal so

ingeniously combined a system of administration, government and religion, that we infer a long past of accumulated centuries behind them." He believes that we shall not be misled in granting them forty or fifty centuries for their earlier progress and "in placing their first appearance at eight or ten thousand years before our era." Much the same may doubtless be said of Chaldea, especially since the discoveries of the Philadelphian exploring expedition in Mesopotamia, which are cited by both Maspero and Sayce, have confirmed and considerably extended the former knowledge of antiquity in that region. The conclusion is that we really know, as yet, nothing positively assured as to when and where men began to acquire the elements of civilization. We can only feel fairly certain that the time was more than six thousand years ago; and we may reasonably conjecture that the place was near the lands which held the oldest of civilized societies that are known to us—the lands of the lower Nile and the lower Euphrates. If our conjecture were to place it somewhere between the two, and to hold that the earliest culture of the human race probably began in some sheltered and fruitful oasis of Arabia, there seems to be nothing in Prof. Maspero's book to contravene this opinion, and much to sustain it.

A word should be said of the very commendable manner in which the translator has performed a task that has evidently been to him a labor of love. He has turned the author's lucid French into equally clear and idiomatic English. He has added a valuable map, comprising all the countries described in the volume, and he has given an improved index, which, if not quite so full and minute as it might have been made to advantage (seeing that it neglects the voluminous notes), will yet be highly useful to students desirous of consulting a work of such extensive and varied contents.

Our Near East

The People and Politics of the Far East. By Henry Norman. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IT SEEMS ALMOST absurd in these days of railways and telegraphs to speak of China and Japan as in the "Far" East. On the contrary, they are right here among us, in the lobby, on the street, pulling all the new wires and familiar with all the old tricks. Their art and products have invaded our houses, their flowers are in our gardens, their restaurants are alongside of our own, we drink their tea, and the quacks profit by palming off their nostrums upon us. For an American it is almost impossible to think of the Japanese and Chinese as in the "Far" East, when they are already our nearest western neighbors, and touch us more or less, both agreeably and disagreeably. In reality these countries are as near to us as Russia was to England fifty years ago. Mr. Norman, who gave us a specimen of his style and workmanship, as well as of his point of view, in "The Real Japan," sums up, in this portly yellow-covered octavo, his studies of those countries of Asia which may yet come under the control of Great Britain. It is true that, besides the unconquered or unappropriated territory still under native rule, he tells about the Britons, Frenchmen, Russians, Spaniards and Portuguese in the East; but, after all, his book is mainly a political document. Like a surveyor sent from Downing Street, he stakes out the ground over which the British flag is likely to float in the future. The book is, therefore, of prime value to the British statesman, and to the watcher of the game that the "Powers" are playing. In the concluding chapter Mr. Norman sums up his political impressions as to what is certain and what is uncertain in the future of the "Far East." Without presuming to be prophetic, he thinks that Great Britain must be prepared for a little more friendliness with Russia. France, on the other hand, is hardly worth cultivating as a friendly power; besides, she is too perfidious. As for Spain and Portugal, they have survived their usefulness, and their names and languages are likely to vanish from the map of Eastern Asia.

Let not the reader who delights in fresh and lively books of travel, however, get the impression that this book is only a political treatise. On the contrary, it is suffused with the delightful aroma of personal adventure, and the descriptions of China, Korea and Japan, of Siam and Malaya, and of the various European bits of Asia, are in terse, vigorous and graphic phrase. Mr. Norman's style is very suggestive. He has read well the facts regarding China, especially, and sets them forth remorselessly. In his admiration of and optimism concerning Japan, he is almost equal to those who have been in actual contact with these people, helping them to rise to the point they have attained. Siam's future seems to be uncertain, and in her future action there lies the seed of trouble between Albion and Gaul. The Malay states are almost sure to fall into British hands, Japan will be the first Asiatic Power, and China is likely to be cut up. It is proved pretty conclusively that the French do not know how to colonize, and that the heavy drainage of expense will by and by cool the ardor of French tax-payers for possessions which possess them, instead of yielding revenue.

"Dictionary of National Biography"

Vol. XL.: *Myt-Nic.* Vol. XLI.: *Nic-O'Du.* Vol. XLII.: *O'Duinn-Owen.* Macmillan & Co.

THESE THREE VOLUMES contain their full share of great names—among them those of the Napier family, Nelson, Warwick the Kingmaker (Richard Neville), Cardinal Newman, Newton and Daniel O'Connell. Of special interest to New Yorkers is the article on Richard Nicholls, the first English Governor of New York, while Lord North's rôle in English affairs during the War of Independence makes him an interesting personage to all Americans. In this biographical sketch, North is described as an "easy-going, obstinate man, with a quick wit and a sweet temper. He was neither a great statesman nor a great orator, though his tact was unfailing and his powers as a debater were unquestioned." How thoroughly the work is kept up to date is shown by the insertion of a notice of the Hon. Roden Noel, who died in May, 1894. Immediately following him is another poet, Thomas Noel, two of whose poems are quoted at length by Miss Mitford in her "Recollections of a Literary Life." He is most widely known, probably, for having written the words to the familiar song "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." While on the subject of songs, we may mention Vincent Novello, the musician, who laid the foundations of the well-known music publishing-house that bears his name. Joseph Nollekens, the sculptor, was a man of thrifty habits. During his sojourn in Rome "he took an active part in the traffic in, and restoration of, antiques. *** He is said to have bought great numbers of fragments on his own account, to have supplied them with missing heads and limbs, which he stained with tobacco-water, and then to have sold them as dubious treasures for imposing sums. By these devices Nollekens amassed the means to become a speculator in the Stock Exchange." He was avaricious, and had chosen "a partner who ably seconded him in his mania for sordid economies. The description of their household is almost incredible, when we consider that Nollekens was reckoning his income by thousands, and left a fortune of 200,000. *** Yet Nollekens reckoned Reynolds and Johnson among his friends; he was capable of sudden freaks of generosity and, especially towards the close of his life, would astonish needy acquaintances with considerable gifts." In Vol. XLII., we note, *passim*, Laurence Oliphant, John Boyle O'Reilly, Ossian, and numerous Owens with more or less unpronounceable Welsh names. The article on Laurence Oliphant is by Leslie Stephen.

The editor must congratulate himself, as we do, upon the fact that the work has advanced so far, and that its completion is within measurable distance. In a way, the "Dictionary of National Biography" will be one of the noblest and most enduring monuments of the genius of the peoples of the triple kingdom.

Educational Literature

English Language and Literature Study

"THE SCHOOLMASTER in Comedy and Satire" is a collection of such descriptions and caricatures of pedagogue life and character as the title suggests, but which the schoolmasters of our day are supposed to be likely to enjoy, the book being "arranged and edited for the special use of teachers' reading circles and round tables." The extracts are from Rabelais, Ascham, Shakespeare (only bits of "Love's Labor's Lost," the Latin examination of William in the "Merry Wives" being strangely missing), Swift, Pope, Miss Edgeworth, Dickens, the Russian novelist Gogol, J. G. Saxe, D'Arcy Thompson, Ernst Eckstein, and others. The teachers may not only get some amusement from the selections, but an occasional good lesson as well, certain of their foibles and mannerisms being aptly shown up. "Outlines and Notes of Reading Circle Work," based on the text, are appended. (American Book Co.)—DR. W. F. COLLIER'S "History of English Literature" for schools, originally published more than thirty years ago, and a favorite at that time with many teachers for its lively and graphic treatment of the subject, is now issued in a revised edition, with a supplementary chapter on American literature. The plan of the book is a good one, giving prominence to a few great authors in each period, and adding brief notes of from ten to twenty lines each upon those of minor importance, in supplementary chapters. Shakespeare, for instance, gets ten pages, Bacon seven, and Milton eight; but Greene, Daniel, Drayton, Marlowe, Massinger, Herrick, Herbert and others are treated in the briefer way. A full general index, and an index of authors, are added. (T. Nelson & Sons.)

THE "ELEMENTARY COMPOSITION and Rhetoric," by Prof. W. E. Mead of Wesleyan University, has some good points. It is concise, consisting of less than 300 small pages in large type. Its treatment of figurative language is sensible, introducing very few technical terms. The illustrations of merits and faults in style are fresh and well chosen, and the practical exercises based upon them are judicious. The exercises on the various kinds of composition, especially on exposition and argument, are less satisfactory; and those on "studies in literature" (based upon the books read in preparation for the entrance examination in English at the New England and other colleges) are unequal, some being very good, while others, in our opinion, are decidedly poor. Occasionally the author is hypercritical, as in objecting to Longfellow's use of *ye* in the accusative in "Morituri Salutamus":—"Ye. I salute." Every student of English knows that *ye* was originally the nominative, but he knows as well that for more than three centuries it has been freely used by the poets as the accusative, or "objective." Examples are frequent in Shakespeare and his contemporaries, and in later writers down to the time of Byron and Scott, Bryant and Longfellow. It is awkward to use *you* after *ye* (nominative) in the same sentence; as in this instance quoted by Prof. Mead from Longfellow. But these slips in the book are few, and it may be commended on the whole as one of the few manuals of its class which are worthy the attention of teachers. (Leach, Shewell & Sanborn).

"THE BROKEN HEART," by John Ford, edited by Prof. Clinton Scollard of Hamilton College, has been added to the excellent series of English Readings published by Holt & Co. The editor supplies a concise biographical and critical introduction, with a dozen pages of notes, which are perhaps sufficient for college and other advanced students, for whom the book is specially intended. These neat and cheap editions of Marlowe, Llyl, Ford and others will be heartily welcomed, not only by teachers, who have been at a loss to find specimens of other Elizabethan dramatists than Shakespeare in available form for class use, but also by Shakespeare clubs, in which, as we happen to know, plays by these contemporaries of Shakespeare would occasionally be read if the books could be got without much trouble and expense.—"COMMON ERRORS IN WRITING AND SPEAKING," by Edward S. Ellis, M. A., is a small book of its class, but sensible, accurate, and well worth the half dollar it costs. (New York: Woodfall Pub. Co.)—THE STUDENT'S EDITION of Irving's "Tales of a Traveller" is intended for the use of teachers and students of English literature, and is provided with an introduction and notes by William Lyon Phelps, A. M. The text is that of the edition of 1849, which was revised by Irving. The editor says, in reference to his work, that "the general ignorance of the Bible, which prevails among both school and college students, makes it necessary to

explain even the commonest Scriptural references or quotations." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

AN UNTIRING WORKER in the promotion of the literary movement in the public schools of this country, Edwin Ginn, has edited many English classics for school-room use, thereby gratifying his scholarly tastes while carrying the responsibility of a large school-book publishing-house. His latest volume, "Selections from the Essays of Francis Jeffrey," is another evidence of his well-regulated zeal. However stilted or dogmatic Lord Jeffrey's criticisms may be, they have had too much to do with the making and the unmaking of literary aspirants to be ignored or lost. Anyone who has stood at the grave of Keats can but turn with curiosity to the weapons which are alleged to have slain him. And anyone who is conversant with much of current criticism, and conscious of the networks laid to entrap complimenters, can but wish that his spirit were more potent at the present day. That Jeffrey estimated a book by its ethical value first and its aesthetic value afterwards proves his seriousness. That he had the intelligence to detect aesthetic quality and moral weight, and the honesty to tear off the tawdry trappings of masqueraders, proves the right of his efforts to survival. Honest methods of criticism are worth studying. (Ginn & Co.)

MR. J. SAUNDERS'S "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales Annotated and Accented, with Illustrations of English Life in Chaucer's Time," is already out in a new and revised edition. It is an excellent publication, deserving a wide popularity as the best general work on these particular "Tales." The illustrations, taken from the Ellesmere MS., bring before us very graphically the principal personages of that famous company, who, to the number of "well nine and twenty," assembled at the Tabard Inn nearly 500 years ago on their way to visit the Shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury. Mr. Saunders's excellent introduction and full chapters of information on the social and ecclesiastical life of the day bring Chaucer and his contemporaries before us with singular vividness, and throw light on many an obscure point in the Prologue and Poems; while his discreet condensations and expurgations of the longer tales render the essentials of them appetizing and accessible to the general reader. Such a book (barring its rather small print, counteracted, perhaps, by its cheapness) ought to make Chaucer a welcome and frequent phenomenon in the class-room and the household. His tales of alchemy and wonder and humor and pathos are rich in instruction and charm for all succeeding generations; he is different from either Ovid or Boccaccio, and yet by some cunning solvent of association he is perpetually blent with them in our memories: the three master-storytellers of the ages. (Macmillan & Co.)

DEFOE's "History of the Plague in London," and Daniel Webster's "Orations on Bunker Hill Monument, the Character of Washington, and the Landing at Plymouth," have been added to the Eclectic English Classics. (American Book Co.)—IT WAS a good idea to reprint Hayne's speech on State rights, which called forth Webster's famous oration. The latter our boys all know; the former is often neglected. The present edition, in Maynard's English Classic Series, contains a life of Robert Young Hayne, an introduction and notes, by Prof. James M. Garnett of the University of Virginia. In the same Series has been issued Ouida's "Nuernberg Stove," one of her most poetic stories for children. (Maynard, Merrill & Co.)—A NEW STUDENTS' EDITION of Washington Irving's "Alhambra" has an introduction dealing with the author's life, literary style and sojourn in Spain, by Mr. Arthur Marvin, notes, and a short bibliography. It is illustrated with a plan of the Alhambra and some reproductions of old engravings. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

European Languages

MONTESQUIEU, in his witty "Lettres Persanes," records a Parisian epitaph which is not inappropriate to the writer of textbooks:—"Here lies a man that never rested." The sharpened wits of the century find no satisfaction in the old-fashioned text, with its polite but ineffectual salutation, its smirk of self-satisfaction, and its affectation of thoroughness. Nearly 300 years ago the French Academy began to legislate on the purification of the French language, and suggested a model dictionary, a model grammar, a model rhetoric—which have never appeared! Ste.-Beuve remarked long ago that it is not enough for the critical Frenchman to be amused and pleased. He wants to know the

reason why:—"On se retourne, on interroge son voisin." Thus it is with the new and admirable "Select Specimens of the Great French Writers in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," edited by G. E. Fasnacht: it is the result of intelligent dissatisfaction with prevailing reading-books in French, and is itself a model of its kind. It covers the whole ground from Corneille to Taine, not only giving copious extracts from all the great French classics, but preceding these by literary appreciations from the most eminent French critics in French, such as Faguet, Vinet, Ste.-Beuve, P. de St. Victor, Taine and others. To be sure, there is a little too much of Vinet and Faguet, and far too little of Ste.-Beuve, Taine and St. Victor; La Harpe and Voltaire, in their accomplished criticisms of the great tragic writers, have been entirely overlooked; and, instead of the wishy-washy analysis, in rather watery French, of the "Esprit des Lois," we should have liked Montesquieu himself in his own incomparable French. But where so much that is excellent has been given us, it were invidious to complain. The accuracy of the printing (in 300 pages we have noticed only the following errors: *délicieux*, p. 5; *tue*, p. 28; *zen*, p. 30; *arriveant*, p. 97; *releve*, p. 160; *généraux*, for *généraux*, p. 294; and *general*, p. 305) inspires the critical reader with great respect. One can, in the words of the famous fabulist, "rise from the banquet, thanking his host." (Macmillan & Co.)

IT WAS THE very absence of scientific exactness which constituted in Roman eyes a principal charm of Cicero's compositions, said Cardinal Newman. The modern spirit is certainly diametrically opposed to this superficiality. Exactness, accuracy, drill, are the watchwords of the modern text-book maker. "Thy voice along the cloisters whispers, Peace!" in Longfellow's beautiful invocation to Dante, is far from being the motto of the bookman; he brings not peace, but the sword of perpetual warfare against ungrammatical forms, idleness, skimming and sciolism. The pupil, caught in the mazes of modern method, writhes in vain to disentangle himself: learn he must, even though endowed with no intelligence at all, and few indeed are the instances of escape from an American school-room without some reminiscences—or remnants—of knowledge clinging to the pupil's skirts. "Longman's German Composition," compiled by Prof. J. N. Ransom, is an excellent instance of nineteenth-century thoroughness applied to the acquisition of a modern language. The German scholar who works through its exercises conscientiously without a considerable knowledge of German adhering to him would be a miracle indeed; he is more likely to emerge a pretty thorough German scholar. The exercises in prose and verse are carefully selected from the best writers, graded, punctuated in a special way to show the difference between English and German, and have the advantage of having already been used in examinations. We do not think the introduction of difficult verse for school-boy translation a commendable feature, but it is an English "fad" which could perhaps not well be omitted from an English language-book. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"HISTORIETTES," adapted from the English and edited by P. Drieu, and "Huit Contes," by Marie Minssen, edited by W. S. Lyon, are two new volumes in the series of Maynard's French Texts. Both are adapted to the mental development of very small children. More advanced are "Bilder aus der Türkei," from Grube's "Geographische Charakterbilder," edited by W. S. Lyon, and "Weihnachten bei Leberecht Hühnchen," by Heinrich Seidel, edited by R. J. Morich, in Maynard's German Texts. Paul Heyse's historical drama, "Kolberg," has also been added to this series. (Maynard, Merrill & Co.)—AN EDITION of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" in Heath's Modern Language Series is remarkable for an excellent introductory digest, by the editor, Sylvester Primer, Ph. D., of all the commentaries and light thrown upon the play by the critics. (D. C. Heath & Co.)—ALPHONSE N. VAN DAELL has made a collection of "Extraits Choisis des Œuvres de Paul Bourget," from his poems, literary critiques, "Pastels d'Hommes" and impressions of travel—"sensations de voyage," M. Bourget calls them. There is an autobiographical letter by way of introduction, in which the French author explains the birth and growth of his minute study of the human soul, and his development from an impartial observer into a moralist. He defends again his preference for *le high life* by repeating that it is "la classe où les gens peuvent le plus penser à leurs sentiments," but omits to explain why his books that deal exclusively with that class are far from being his best. Mr. Van Daell has limited his editing to a few notes, mostly of an historical or biographical nature. (Ginn & Co.)—PROF. EDGREN has annotated a series of extracts

from Taine's "Origines de la France Contemporaine." (Henry Holt & Co.)—SELECTIONS from Rosegger's "Waldheimat" (Ginn & Co.), and Roderick Benedix's curtain-raiser, "Der Dritte" (Henry Holt & Co.) will be found useful and pleasant reading by German students.

THE FOURTEENTH PART OF THE "Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française, du Commencement du XVIIe Siècle jusqu'à nos Jours," covers the words *Falstaff* to *Four*. The fifteenth part, just published, completes the first volume of the work, and contains forty-eight pages of the second (*Four-Goyavier*). We have drawn attention before to the good qualities of this dictionary. Compared with these, its price is ridiculously low. The work will prove a valuable and reliable aid to the student and lover of French. (Paris: Ch. Delagrave.)—DR. J. MAYER'S "German for Americans" is the fourth edition of a collegiate grammar intended for home or school instruction, rather unattractively printed, but full of zeal and research. The call for four editions of the book proves that it has a mission. (Philadelphia: I. Kohler.)

—AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION, for children, of the Berlitz method, "Partie Française," has just been published. The system remains unchanged, but the scope of the book has been adapted to the intellect of the child; the directions, or, rather, suggestions, to the teacher using the method are simple and explicit, and, we think, will be found of great practical aid. (Berlitz & Co.)

History

THE COMMENDABLE TENDENCY to subordinate text-book work to library and other original investigation is apparent in Allen C. Thomas's school "History of the United States." Every chapter is headed with an extensive special reference-list, and the appendix provides the teacher with a helpful, if not exhaustive, bibliography of the general subject. The value of these aids lies, of course, in affording the pupil, during his preparation for college, an idea of the breadth of the subject, and in acquainting him as early as possible with the use of libraries. Other features of the book are its profusion of illustrations, including full-page portraits of many prominent persons, its excellent maps, index, and, last but not least, its binding. It will stay open. (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.)

—UNTIL RECENTLY the fifteenth century had been much neglected by the historians of England. The works of Gardiner, Busch, Sir James H. Ramsay and Mrs. Green have made this period better known. Ten years ago, J. H. Wylie published the first volume of his "History of England under Henry the Fourth." Recently the second appeared, and a third, the final one, is promised soon. The second volume covers, in 500 pages, only two years of Henry IV.'s reign (1405-1406). Its minuteness and painstaking accuracy as to details render a continuous reading of it nearly impossible. It is a book that in no way appeals to the general reader. For the student it will be of great value, especially as very full references are given to original and secondary sources. A competent authority, James Tait, says that a student of fifteenth-century history will not "be able to dispense with constant reference to the results of Mr. Wylie's exact and profound knowledge of that part of the period which he has made his own." (Longmans, Green & Co.)

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SERIES, edited by G. W. Prothero, is intended to sketch, in a series of monographs, the history of modern Europe, with that of its chief colonies and conquests during the past 400 years. In the initial volume, "The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era," the author, J. H. Rose, treats the period of the French Revolution and the succeeding convulsions (1789-1815) in relation to the general reconstructive movement that caused wide changes in the map of Europe. The general European situation prior to the great catastrophe of the French monarchical system is sketched briefly; the author devotes the greater part of his space to the rise and career of Napoleon, and to the resulting changes in the Continental social system. This is a large theme for a small book, even though the treatment be in some degree "popular." The necessity for condensation in an attempt to cover so much ground in brief compass has doubtless aggravated the somewhat labored style of the author. He frequently perpetrates such a sentence as the following:—"No one could have made Louis XVI. a leader, or endowed Assembly and people with the spirit of reasonable compromise." The patient reader may nevertheless gain from the volume a correct idea of what Mr. Rose considers the real glory of Napoleon—"his matchless genius for organization," which "quietly laid the foundations

of the chief social systems of the Continent." An appendix provides a list embracing some of the most important sources for the period. There are also maps and an index. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN A PREFATORY NOTE to "England in the Nineteenth Century," the author, Elizabeth Wormley Latimer, mentions the fact that some of her former books have been characterized by reviewers as "readable, amusing and instructive." The adjectives apply to the present volume with undiminished force. Who could help finding entertainment in the recollections of a lady "born in the summer of —, exactly, as it were, on the summit of the Great Political Divide, the old policy of repression going out, and the new policy of progress coming in," etc.? In addition to the fortunate circumstances of her birth, the author is favored with an excellent memory and a faculty for relating, in a style interesting for its artlessness, the historical gossip, gleaned from wide reading, or from actual observation, with which she has filled her pages. The reader who prefers to have his history in popular form may here find entertainingly, and with clearly written, expositions of some of the important events of the century, from the Reform Bill of 1832 to the Tichborne Trial and the Victorian Jubilee. Besides, there are many biographical sketches of prominent leaders in English politics and society. The book contains many portraits of the royal family and other celebrated personages; it is indexed. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

PROF. EPHRAIM EMERTON'S "Mediaeval Europe" is an expansion and continuation of his "Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages" (1888), the popularity of which has led to requests from many quarters for a work of the present scope. It covers a field in history in which there has been but little intelligent work in really useful form for educational purposes, and is intended for the earlier stages of college teaching. It deals chiefly with the history of countries ruled by the Empire, and with their part in the great struggle between Church and State for the mastery of Europe. Each chapter is prefaced with a list of authorities, which adds materially to the value of the book for the student. The style is compact, without being dry, and not unsuited to general reading as well as collegiate instruction. The maps, reproductions of documents (which we should have liked better if they had been on a larger scale), and the other illustrations are well selected and well executed. Altogether the book is a welcome addition to educational literature. (Ginn & Co.)

MANLY M. GILLAM'S "Graphic Historical View," a brilliantly colored chart, five feet wide and half as long, aims to be a "Columbian short-cut to historical knowledge," so far as North, Central and South America are concerned, from the ninth century to the present time. Of 1000 A. D., there is little to record beyond the presence of the Northmen, whose first visit was at that early date. Their occupation of any part of North America ceases with the first half of the fourteenth century. As marked upon the chart, we certainly do receive a very vivid impression of their sudden appearance, the duration of their stay and sudden disappearance. Mr. Gillam considers our "Mound Builders" as in the height of their glory when Leif Erikson first sighted our shores, and that they practically disappeared in the sixteenth century. The thought arises, what if the Mound Builders were nothing but commonplace redskins after all! The latter have not yet disappeared, nor are they likely to. The truth is, the archaeology of North America is in a rather chaotic state and needs a flood of light and the fertilization of commonsense treatment, such as the Peabody Museum at Cambridge is now giving it. Possibly Mr. Gillam's chart may need some slight changes as the years roll by. In the fifteenth century, the chart becomes historical and not archeologic, and it needs no effort to see how wonderful have been the changes in the past 300 years. Particularly striking is the rapid growth of United States territory, and the equally rapid disappearance of French and Spanish control. That British control of any part of North America will soon be a thing of the past, is by no means improbable. A tersely written pamphlet of forty-four pages accompanies the chart, and will be found to be an admirable outline of American history. The chart is decidedly a success. The reviewer's experience with it, both at home and in the school, leads to the conclusion that it should be in common and constant use. It fixes upon the mind facts that are not readily retained by merely reading about them.

Pedagogical Works

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING and Class Management," by Joseph Landon, is a well-written book, but too long for the most careful reading. It is not necessary to tell everything one knows on the subject of teaching. That profession is so profoundly interesting that any true teacher would like to record minutely all experiences. Mr. Landon knows his subject tolerably well—very well, indeed,—but now and then he is unpedagogical, as, for instance, when he says, "if books with printed copies were used, the tracing plan might be employed with as much advantage in the first stage of drawing as of writing." Also, "as children come to use the pencil pretty freely, and some power of estimating distances and direction is gained, mechanical aids, of whatever kind, should gradually be withdrawn. The exercises, whether in *imitating copies* or sketching objects, will now be of the ordinary kind." What kind of pedagogy would Prof. Earl Barnes or Dr. Edward Shaw call that? Prof. Landon is not the deepest psychologist in the educational ranks, or he would never break the traces, but his book is good, interesting and valuable. He hates "scrappiness" in geographies, "desultory and aimless reading" and "shams" of all sorts. He goes into all the old "methods" of teaching reading with the patience of a saint, and makes a complete vivisection of the subject. He analyzes the Socratic method, showing its ironical apart from its developing phase, and gives to the didactic method the little praise that is its due. He probes the difficulties of the teaching of arithmetic, and would make a naturalist of the child, rather than a cut-and-dried scientist. We owe him a compliment for that. Taking it all in all, we are rather proud of the book and its author. We shall put him on our list, for he has written handsomely. The book is neat in its manufacture and print. (Macmillan & Co.)

"SCHOOL MANAGEMENT," by Prof. E. E. White, preaches that the ends of teaching are to awaken right feelings, to quicken conscience, to train the moral sense, to develop clear moral ideas, to train moral judgment. It does not deal with fundamental principles in any such way as does Frebel's "Education of Man," but endorses all that has been so beautifully expressed in that "Bible of Pedagogy." The author makes a great deal of heart-qualities in the relation between teacher and pupil. The teacher should, and will, love good and bad children alike, if she is professionally minded. She could not condescend to the vulgarity of doing otherwise. The chapter on "Conditions of Easy Control" is exceptionally good. In it environment, cleanliness, ventilation and other hygienic conditions are discussed. (American Book Co.)—A NICE LITTLE VOLUME is "The American Girl at College," by Lida Rose McCabe. It is full of interesting statistics for fathers and mothers who have daughters to send to college. Pedagogically, it is not worth much, because it does not enter into any particular discussion of the principles underlying the different courses in the various colleges. But it tells enough to give tolerably accurate information to those who are too busy to find out for themselves. The work is not an exhaustive treatise on the subject, for many colleges receive no notice, or nearly none. Oberlin College, with its hundreds of girl-students, is not noticed, though, doubtless, it ranks higher than many that are mentioned. The book reminds one of an "élite" society directory. There are in the United States fifteen or twenty women who serve as figure-heads, and their names are always paraded. The author has harnessed them all in, and an army besides. But the book is really very good and serves a purpose not served by any other book. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A RECENT VOLUME in the International Education Series is "The Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System," by George H. Martin, A.M., Supervisor of the Boston Public Schools, with an introduction by Dr. William T. Harris, Superintendent of the National Bureau of Education. In the whole nation the average schooling given to each citizen is but little over half what the State of Massachusetts gives to her children. In a word, no other State gives so much education to her people as Massachusetts. Yet the Bay State is not over-educating the rising generation, for what is given in all her institutions does not amount on an average to so much as seven-eighths of an elementary education of eight years. The wealth-producing power of Massachusetts, as compared with other States, stands in nearly the same ratio as shown by the comparative tables of education; for, while in 1885 the average earning of the whole nation was only forty cents a day for each man, in Massachusetts the average was seventy-three cents. Mr. Martin calls

his book the story of an evolution; therefore he should have been most careful in examining into and stating the ancestry, prenatal life and beginnings, or, in other words, the biology of the subject. Now, it is worth the time and research of the ablest scholars to decide how far the public school system of Massachusetts has its roots in England, and how far in Holland. Whether we judge Mr. Martin by his temper, his already published polemics and controversial tracts, his knowledge of the facts, or his apparent ignorance of Dutch language and history, we must conclude that he is the last man who can give us the final word on the subject. His pages show a profound lack of acquaintance with the history of common school education in Holland. When he takes as his initial point the year 1586 (pp. 20, 36) as the possible beginning of Dutch elementary schools, and when he further quotes, as sufficient description, an absurd paragraph from Geddes's *Life of John De Witt*, we see at once that Mr. Martin follows in that long line of New England writers who take Washington Irving as their model of Dutch and Dutch-American history. When once, however, he gets out of partisan polemics and begins to base his history on written documents, he is both interesting and accurate. He tells well the inspiring story of the leadership of Massachusetts in the great work of educating the people, a story of which every American ought to be proud. It is not, indeed, one of uninterrupted progress; as in the evolution of beast or plant, there are recessions as well as processions. One sees clearly how the profession of teaching tends to make men conservative. The monograph shows also that Massachusetts has not only grandly instructed her own people, but has furnished the inspiration and standard for other States of the Union. The author is to be congratulated on furnishing a book which tells so tersely and graphically a story in which all the world ought to be interested; for we are inclined to think that Massachusetts leads the whole world in its general system of education. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"THE KINDERGARTEN" is a new volume in the Distaff Series. It consists of eight essays by various people, who are "unknown to fame" to any great extent, except Mrs. Wigggin. The papers are good enough; they have been read before meetings or clubs or societies and answered that purpose, doubtless, with credit. They were gathered together for the exhibit of women's work at the World's Fair, and helped to swell the mass of things that were never looked at. There is no great need of publishing everything in a book, as the second-hand book-stores testify, where hundreds of new volumes are stacked up at half price. The book does not for a moment compare with Miss Blow's "Symbolic Education." A collection of essays by various people never has the unity of the one master-hand. Still, the book is far from useless. (Harper & Bros.)—IN THE Teachers' Standard Library has been issued "The School-Room Guide," by E. V. De Graff, A.M., a book with all kinds of theories and inventions. It treats of reading taught by every possible method, and spelling until you can't rest, and penmanship (but not the vertical), and drawing, and language, grammar and arithmetic, and geography, and physical geography (which makes us think there must be a difference), and object-lessons, lifeless schools and all the other things that are mentioned in Prof. Landon's "Principles and Practice of Teaching" and Prof. White's "School Management." The book tells us that the object of form work is to build up in the child's mind clear and correct concepts of form as a basis for thinking and doing. A straw points the direction of the wind, and we know at once that the author is feeling for what is right, for he begins with correct concepts. The book is not so well written as Dr. White's book, not quite so ideal in terms and tendencies, but it is practical and bright and wholesome. (C. W. Bardeen.)

MODES OF INSTRUCTION, of education, are changing rapidly in these days. Upon the whole, the influence of Herbart's psychology has brought on a positive advance. Mr. F. W. Parker of the Cook County Normal School has been working a theory into a method—of concentration. It is mainly founded upon Herbart, and is developed with the interjection of Delsarte's valuable demonstration of the reaction of the body upon the mind. "Talks on Pedagogics: An Outline of the Theory of Concentration" is a treatise that will excite interest. It is something more than a *tour de force* concocted for a teachers' institute. It is the result of many data, collected by many teachers. The chapter on moral training will be very useful to the pastor and Sunday-school instructor. (New York: E. L. Kellogg.)—"THE TEACHER'S MENTOR" contains several excellent articles on the Art of Teach-

ing, by Mr. Henry B. Buckham, A.M., Bishop T. D. Huntington and Mr. Joshua G. Fitch, M.A. (C. W. Bardeen.)—AN AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION of Ufer's "Introduction to the Pedagogy of Herbart" has been made by J. C. Linser, M.S., and edited by Charles de Garmo, Ph.D. Herbart's theories have been repeatedly referred to in these columns of late, and the announcement of the appearance of this handy little volume must therefore suffice. A study of Herbart is the duty of every educator; this book is an excellent introduction thereto. (Boston: D.C. Heath & Co.)—"HIGHER EDUCATION IN IOWA," by Prof. Leonard F. Parker of Iowa College, is a rather unsatisfactory "Contribution to American Educational History." The veteran professor writes in a style that suggests too strongly the addresses one hears at "old settlers' meetings." The book is not very good history, nor very good writing. (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Education.)

Miscellaneous

"IF AN APOLOGY were necessary for the appearance of this book," says Mr. Trueblood in the preface to Fulton and Trueblood's "Practical Elocution," "it should not have been published," and he throws it upon its merits to live or die according to the breath of life in it. The work has evidently been inspired by the well-known elocutionist, James E. Murdoch, and treats the subject from the physiological standpoint: elocution should render the body a fit instrument to serve the soul. The first chapter is a discussion of the mental and moral nature of man; three chapters are devoted to psychological statements and pictures of the vocal and respiratory organs, and a study of the hygienic conditions for a good voice. These are followed by studies in articulation, analysis of sounds, their qualities, and by a musical presentation of the melody of a good voice in speaking. The latter half of the book is a well-illustrated treatise on the proper action or acting necessary to good elocution, and is completed by an appendix by James W. Bashford, which is an essay on oratory as related to the ministry, the law, teaching and the stage. It compares the oratory of different nations and great speakers, and ends with a summary tending to prove that good oratory is the expression of a candid mind dealing honestly with itself and others. (Ginn & Co.)

PROF. TAYLOR'S "Academic Algebra," designed for high schools and academies, entirely covers the ground required for admission to our best American colleges. The work differs from most American text-books on this subject, both in arrangement and in rigor of treatment. Teachers will be pleased to see so much emphasis put on writing out results as products. To facilitate this important feature, the author has placed involution immediately after the fundamental operations and linear equation of one unknown number. Prof. Taylor takes a step in the right direction, also, when he introduces the definition of terms as they are needed and have a meaning to the student, instead of filling up the first pages of the book with definitions and statements that are unfamiliar. At first the book will be more difficult to handle than most others, but the added strength that the student will acquire by the understanding of principles, if the first chapters are mastered, will more than repay the extra effort by the greater facility with which he can master the later chapters. On the whole, the book is the best elementary algebra written by an American author that has come to our notice. (Allyn & Bacon.)—IN LATE YEARS there has been a strong movement toward the teaching of more algebra in the grammar schools. Accordingly numerous text-books written for this purpose have been put on the market. Among such books might be mentioned "Elements of Algebra," by J. W. Milne, "Elementary Lessons in Algebra," by Sabin and Lowe (both published by the American Book Co.), and "Primary Algebra," by J. W. McDonald (Allyn & Bacon). Of these books the only one worthy of notice is "Elementary Lessons in Algebra," which seems to us to possess some very good qualities. The treatment is inductive, and the absence of set rules is noticeable and commendable. Definitions are given only after the terms defined have been illustrated and made familiar, and altogether the book seems to be very teachable.—ROBINSON'S "New Intellectual Arithmetic" is designed to follow a primary book, and to accompany the study of written arithmetic and algebra. It is devoted entirely to the oral side of the subject, and has numerous exercises for mental drill. The plan of the work, if carried out, will develop greater accuracy and rapidity in calculation. (American Book Co.)

STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS like to know something of the writings of the earlier economists, but time to read them is often lacking, and, besides, many of them are now out of print. Such students will be glad to see the new series of Economic Classics, which has begun to appear under the editorship of Prof. William J. Ashley. It presents the essential doctrines of the earlier writers in extracts from their own works. Two numbers of the Series now lie before us. The first of all, as might be expected, is "Select Chapters and Passages from the 'Wealth of Nations' of Adam Smith," a small book of some 300 pages, presenting rather less than one-fifth of the original work, but enough, we think, to show the general character of Smith's reasoning and the importance of his contributions to economic thought. The editor has confined himself mainly to the theoretical parts of the "Wealth of Nations," rightly holding that "the historical and descriptive passages were, after all, only illustrations and quite subsidiary." The other number of the Series which we have received is "The First Six Chapters of the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation of David Ricardo," and contains about one-fourth of the original treatise. It is prepared on the same plan as the abridgment of Smith, the object in both cases being to give a general view of the author's work, while omitting what is unessential. Other volumes are promised dealing with various writers both before and after Adam Smith, thus giving in epitome a complete library of economic classics. (Macmillan & Co.)

"THE FACTORS IN ORGANIC EVOLUTION" is a syllabus, or note-book, of what is evidently a valuable course of lectures delivered in Leland Stanford Junior University by Pres. D. S. Jordan and others. The book is probably not expected to be used outside the University from which it comes, but it would have been generally useful, if at the end of each lecture somewhat detailed references had been given. The list of books at the end is an interesting one, but of no great help to a student following the course of the lectures, fifty-eight in number. Of these, twenty-four are not by Pres. Jordan, but by other professors in the University. The man best able to speak upon any particular topic incident to the course, as, for example, Prof. W. H. Hudson, in the lecture on "Spencer's Formula of Evolution," has been enlisted. Nothing could be more desirable or more in the spirit of the true university, and in its suggestion of this ideal in education lies our principal interest in Prof. Jordan's Syllabus. (Ginn & Co.)—"SOCIAL GROWTH AND STABILITY" is a study of modern society. The author, Dr. Ostrander, speculates about the coming state, but resorts much more to sentiment than to argument. Socialism gains little by such support. (S. C. Griggs & Co.)—DAVIS'S "Elements of Deductive Logic" is one more tribute to the Aristotelian Logic, with scholastic modifications. The praxis at the end of each chapter is a special feature of the book; the new exercises introduced are refreshing. (Harper & Bros.)

College Commencements

AMHERST COLLEGE

Commencement exercises begin on Sunday, June 23, with the Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Henry A. Stinson, D.D., of New York. On June 24 take place the Hardy Prize Debate (Seniors) and the Kellogg Prize Speaking (Sophomores and Freshmen). The 25th is given up to Class-day exercises, with Gymnasium exhibition, Glee Club concert, etc., and in the evening occurs the Hyde Prize Speaking (Seniors). On June 26, at the Seventy-fourth Annual Commencement, in College Hall, at ten o'clock, there will be orations by the eight best scholars of the Senior Class, and an address to the Graduating Class by President Merrill E. Gates, LL.D. The alumni dinner follows the Commencement exercises, and the day closes with a reception at the home of the President.

AMHERST, MASS. CHAS. S. CANDEE, President's Secretary.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Annual Commencement of Brown University occurs on June 19. The oration before the A. B. K. Society is to be given by President James MacAlister of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

The usual form of exercises for the Commencement of this year, which occurs on the evening of June 12, at Carnegie Hall, will be

followed. The only address will be one by President Low, the remainder of the exercises being the conferring of degrees, announcements, etc.

NEW YORK. WM. H. H. BEEBE, President's Secretary.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

President Schurman requests me to say that the exercises are to be held on the morning of June 20, and will consist of orations by seven members of the Senior Class and an address by the President to the Graduating Class. The Class-day exercises, held on the Tuesday preceding Commencement Day, in charge of the Senior Class, consist of orations, essays, prophecies, histories, etc., by members of the Class elected for the purpose.

ITHACA, N. Y. A. F. WEBER, Private Secretary.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Commencement this year comes upon June 26. The usual exercises by students will be held, and at the dinner of the Alumni Association it is expected that Prof. C. E. Norton will preside. At the Phi Beta Kappa meeting, John Fiske, Esq., will be the orator, and Prof. G. L. Kittredge the poet. (See Boston Letter.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. RICHARD COBB, Ass't Sec'y.

UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA

The Commencement Day is June 19. The Commencement address will be given by Henry Wade Rogers, President of Northwestern University. The Baccalaureate sermon on the preceding Sunday is to be delivered by the Right Rev. John Hazen White, D.D., the new Bishop of the Diocese.

BLOOMINGTON, IND. MARTIN W. SAMPSON.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Commencement exercises will be held on June 13 at the Academy of Music. There will be short addresses by President Gilman, Profs. Fabian Franklin and M. D. Learned, and possibly others. Degrees will be conferred on more than eighty young men.

BALTIMORE, MD. T. R. BALL, Registrar.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

May 25, reception to the Trustees, Faculty and Graduating Class, by Mrs. Stanford, in San Francisco; May 26, Baccalaureate sermon, by Prof. Thomas R. Bacon of the University of California; anniversary of the Christian Associations, in the Chapel; address by Mr. Joseph Hutchinson of Palo Alto; May 27, presentation of "Pinafore" by the students, in the Gymnasium; May 28, annual Alumni meeting, in the Chapel; annual business meeting of the Alumni, in the Chapel; Alumni reunion and reception, and promenade concert, in the Quadrangle; May 29, fourth annual Commencement in the Gymnasium. Commencement Address by Prof. John M. Stillman. Conferring of degrees by President Jordan.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Our Commencement exercises occur this year on the week of June 23-7. An address before the Law Department will be given by the Hon. E. B. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State. The Commencement oration will be given by Chancellor Canfield of the University of Nebraska. I might add that the Baccalaureate Address is always given by myself on the Sunday evening at the beginning of Commencement week.

JAMES B. ANGELL.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The Commencement exercises of the University begin on June 2, with the Baccalaureate sermon to the Graduating Class; on June 4, Class Day exercises are held, consisting of oration, poem, history, prophecy, etc., by members of the Class; on June 5 is the reception given by the Senior Class in the Gymnasium Hall; on June 6 is the Commencement of Arts and Science, to be held in the Gymnasium Hall. The exercises will consist of orations by members of the Graduating Class and the delivery of diplomas. The Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Law have their separate Commencements, the latter taking place on June 11, in the Carnegie Music Hall.

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE. HENRY M. MACCRACKEN.

PRINCETON COLLEGE

The exercises of Commencement week begin on June 8 and close on June 12. The principal events are: July 8, Yale-Princeton baseball game; June 9, Baccalaureate sermon by the President in Mar-

quand Chapel, and annual meeting of the Philadelphian Society; June 10, gymnastic exhibition, class-day exercises of Class of 1894, and Junior orations, in Alexander Hall; June 11, reading of theses by the Graduating Class of the John C. Green School of Science, annual meeting of the literary societies, annual dinner and meeting of the alumni in University Hall, reception by the President and Mrs. Patton, and Lynde Prize Debate in Alexander Hall; June 12, fourteenth Annual Commencement in Alexander Hall.

FRANCIS L. PATTON.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PRINCETON, N. J.

TRINITY COLLEGE

The exercises will be in general as follows: June 23, 7:45 P. M., in Christ Church, Hartford, Baccalaureate sermon by the Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D.D., Bishop of Kentucky. June 25, Class Day Exercises on Campus, at 3:30 P.M. June 26, semi-centennial of establishing A. B. K. in the College. The Rev. Edwin Harwood, D.D., of New Haven, will make the address in Alumni Hall, at 12 M., and Mr. Henry M. Belden, of the Class of '88, will read a poem. June 27, Commencement Exercises in the Opera House, at 11 A. M. The speakers are from the Graduating Class.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON SMITH.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

Commencement Week begins on June 17, and ends on June 20, on which night the Commencement exercises of Tulane College are held. The intervening days are taken up by class ceremonies, contests for medals, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. RICHARD K. BUEFF, Ass't Secretary.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

Our Commencement is June 16-19. Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on the 16th by Dr. A. Carman of Canada. Address before Alumni Association, June 17, by Dr. J. T. McGill; annual address before the University, June 18, by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew; Commencement day, June 19.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. H. KIRKLAND.

WASHINGTON AND LEE

I enclose a copy of the program of our Commencement exercises so far as it has been made up: June 16, Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. John Mathews, D.D.; June 17, final celebration of the literary societies; June 18, address before the literary societies by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, LL.D., of Johns Hopkins University; June 19, closing exercises: delivery of diplomas, certificates, etc., Law Class oration, valedictory and alumni addresses, alumni dinner and ball.

LEXINGTON, VA.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

June 22, Graves prize contest; June 23, Baccalaureate sermon by President Carter; June 24, Junior dramatics, concert by glee and banjo clubs, memorial service to the late Prof. W. D. Whitney, under the auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. F. A. Marsh of Lafayette College, Prof. E. W. Hopkins of Bryn Mawr, and Prof. F. P. Goodrich of Williams. June 25, meeting of the Alumni Society, meeting and class re-unions of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, class-day exercises, prize rhetorical exhibition, and Senior promenade; June 26, commencement exercises, alumni dinner and President's reception; June 27, Marshal's supper.

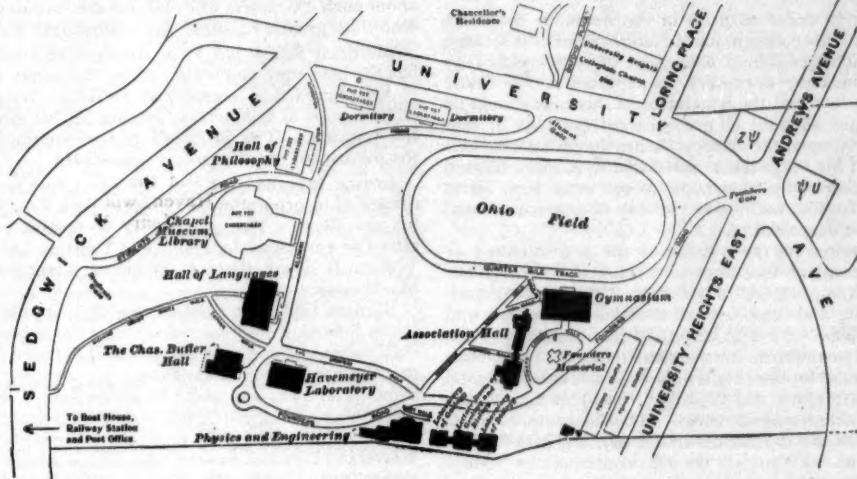
YALE UNIVERSITY

The program for Commencement week is as follows:—June 21, Speaking for the DeForest Prize Medal, in the Battell Chapel; June 22, Class-day exercises at the Sheffield Scientific School; June 23, Baccalaureate sermon, by the President, in the Battell Chapel; June 24, Presentation exercises of the Graduating Class of College, with the Class Oration and Poem, in the Battell Chapel; annual meeting of the Yale Law School Alumni Association, with collation and addresses, in the Law School Building; reading of Class histories on the College Square, followed by planting of the Class Ivy; anniversary exercises of the Law School, in the Centre Church, with address to the Graduating Class by Justice Henry B. Brown, LL.D., of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Townsend Prize Speaking by three members of the Senior Class; promenade concert of the Senior Class in Alumni Hall; June 25, Meeting of the Alumni in Alumni Hall; address in medicine, in the Chapel, by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden of New-York City; June 26, Commencement

exercises in the Centre Church; dinner of the Alumni, in Alumni Hall; and, finally, reception of the President, in the Art School.

BARNARD COLLEGE

The Barnard Seniors will receive their diplomas from President Low on Wednesday, June 12, at the Columbia Commencement. There will also be Closing Exercises at Barnard College on



SITE OF UNIVERSITY OF CITY OF NEW YORK

(From the Tribune)

Saturday, June 1, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie will be the orator of the day, and there will also be addresses by Dr. Arthur Brooks, Dean Smith and President Low of Columbia. Certificates will be conferred on scientific students on this occasion, and the award of prizes will be announced.

DEAN'S OFFICE, NEW YORK. EMILY JAMES SMITH.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

The tenth annual conferring of degrees will take place June 6. The exercises will consist of a short address by the President of the College, to be followed by the conferring of degrees on thirty candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and on candidates for the higher degrees. The two European Fellowships of \$500 each, and the nine resident graduate Fellowships, will then be conferred on the successful candidates, and the name of the Prize Essayist of the year be announced. The exercises will conclude with a formal address by Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins University. The College buildings will then be thrown open to the public.

BRYN MAWR, PENN.

M. CAREY THOMAS.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The Commencement exercises of this College will take place on June 25. There will be a speech from President Eliot of Harvard, the giving of diplomas, and perhaps a Latin ode sung by the students.

DEAN'S OFFICE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

AGNES IRWIN.

SMITH COLLEGE

The Commencement exercises at Smith College begin Sunday, June 16, with the Baccalaureate sermon. Monday morning the Ivy exercises are held. The address of welcome is given by the Class President, Miss Elsie Bourland. The class orator is Miss Katherine Garrison. Tuesday morning the Commencement exercises proper are held, with an address by President William J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

ANNIE P. KELLOGG.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Our Commencement exercises occur on June 25. The Seniors take no part, save in the receiving of degrees. An address from some speaker of prominence is the only literary feature of the occasion.

WELLESLEY, MASS.

MARY CASWELL.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Our programme for Commencement week is the usual Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 9, a students' concert Monday evening, Class Day exercises, Tuesday afternoon, and Commencement Day exercises on Wednesday forenoon. The chief feature of the programme for Wednesday is the reading of essays by six of the seniors.

JAMES M. TAYLOR.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

WELLS COLLEGE

The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached this year by the Rev. Theodore T. Munger, D. D., of New Haven, Conn. The address before the alumnal body, including the graduates, will be given by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie of *The Outlook*.

AURORA, N. Y.

W. E. WATERS.

Educational Notes

WHEN PRESIDENT LOW undertook the erection of a million-dollar library as the central building on the site chosen as Columbia's future home, he paid thereby a splendid tribute to the memory of his father, and laid the College under a lasting debt of gratitude to himself. And his benefaction is destined to be far-reaching in its results. Its bestowal was accompanied by the announcement of a gift well worthy to be named in connection with it—that of \$300,000 from Mr. William C. Schermerhorn, for one of the subsidiary buildings; and nothing is more certain than that it will be followed by similar offerings from merchant princes glad to identify themselves with the chief institution of learning in the greater (and purer) New York which an awakened public spirit is building up. It is important that it should have this effect, for there is no fund from which the Trustees can draw for the erection of new buildings.

The University of the City of New York, under the efficient management of Chancellor McCracken, is only a little behind Columbia in announcing the gift (under a strict guarantee of anonymity) of a central building for its new site. The proposed edifice will comprise a library capable of housing 1,000,000 volumes, a museum, a commencement hall and administrative offices. While its cost has not been definitely fixed, it is estimated at \$250,000. The new building will stand between the Hall of Languages, already built, and the proposed Hall of Philosophy, which will be a reproduction of the Hall of Languages. In 1892, the University invited Mr. Stanford White to become its advisory architect, and under his direction accepted the severely classic style for the general plan of its buildings. Of the new edifices erected, the Hall of Languages, designed by Mr. White, and the Havemeyer Laboratory, designed by Brunner & Tryon, accord with the style adopted. The largest sum as yet subscribed for the proposed \$100,000 dormitory is Miss Helen M. Gould's \$20,000. An urgent need of the University is fifty \$2000 scholarships, to yield tuition at \$100 each, per year.

We regret that the recent good news from these two metropolitan seats of learning should be accompanied by tidings of trouble in

connection with a sister institution—the Union Theological Seminary. From one point of view it is painful to see the Seminary cast out by the Presbyterian General Assembly as a thing accursed; but from another standpoint, it may be regarded as an act tending to clear the atmosphere. As to the usefulness of the Seminary, that is unlikely to be impaired by the act of the Assembly; for the prosperous Presbyterians of this city have pledged themselves to make good any material loss she may suffer in standing by Prof. Briggs.

There is nothing to excite surprise in the liberality shown by rich New Yorkers to the colleges named above; nor is it strange that one of our millionaires should have seen fit to present Troy Seminary with a handsome dormitory, as reported in *The Critic* last week. But the fact that the benefactor in this case should be Mr. Russell Sage has shocked all preconceived opinions of that gentleman, and encouraged the liveliest hopes in educational circles everywhere. If Mr. Sage has realized that it is more blessed to give than to receive, we may hope to see even Mrs. Hetty Green converted. Indeed, nothing in the way of new educational endowments need be despised of.

The \$150,000 required for the erection of the first building of the American University at Washington (a Hall of History) has been completed. It is proposed to make this University an institution for the training and equipment of students for special and original research. The work is to be purely post-graduate, and a college diploma will be required for matriculation. The site, costing \$100,000, is located on the heights above Washington, beyond the new Naval Observatory and Woodley, President Cleveland's country place. It includes ninety acres. The Trustees estimate that it will cost \$5,000,000 to start the University, and \$10,000,000 for its full equipment. Ultimately the plan contemplates twenty-nine buildings. The funds are being raised largely by personal solicitation. Bishop Hurst is the President of the Board of Trustees.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Guild Association, in Packer Institute, on May 23, the following letter from Mr. Henry W. Maxwell, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, was read:—"In memory of my brother, Eugene Lascelles Maxwell, I offer to erect and present to your Association the building contemplated and desired in your annual report and under the plans and conditions therein set forth. My purpose is to expend \$10,000 on its construction."

The consolidated Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, met for organization at the Astor Library, on May 27, and elected the following officers:—President, John Bigelow; first Vice-President, Bishop



JOHN BIGELOW

Potter; second Vice-President, John S. Kennedy; Treasurer, Edward King; and Secretary, George L. Rives. Mr. Bigelow is at present travelling in Europe. The following committees were appointed:—Finance Committee, Edward King, Frederick Sturges, Andrew H. Green, Alexander Maitland and Alexander E. Orr; Executive Committee, John Bigelow, John L. Cadwalader, J. S. Kennedy, L. C. Ledyard, S. V. R. Cruger and G. L. Rives; Committee on Library Books, John Bigelow, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Prof. Henry Drisler, Alexander Maitland and Samuel P. Avery. The question of a site was discussed at the meeting, but no result was made public. The Board will meet again on Oct. 21. Three of

the officers of the Public Library are, as it happens, officers of the Century Club, of which Bishop Potter is President, Mr. Bigelow First Vice-President and Mr. Rives Treasurer.

The uptown branch of the Aguilar Free Circulating Library has been moved to 113 East 59th Street. This branch now contains about 11,000 volumes, including a large collection of juvenile books. On the anniversaries of the birthdays of great men, and on important national holidays and occurrences, lists of books about such characters or occasions are prepared by the librarians, who thus greatly enhance the educational value of the library.

Grammar School No. 87 at Amsterdam Avenue and 77th Street, has the best equipped library of all the public schools in this city. It was founded in memory of Frederick Wright Peck, who died while a pupil at this school, leaving all his savings (\$314.06) for the purpose. It is proposed to increase the fund to \$10,000 for the permanent endowment of this library.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court has approved the certificate of incorporation of the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind. The purpose is to furnish books with printed, raised or embossed letters. The Trustees are Richard R. Ferry, William B. West, Clara A. Williams, Clark B. Ferry and Charles W. Weston.

Barnard College has issued two circulars describing the courses in the School of Political Science and the School of Arts. Columbia College, which gives to students at Barnard its degrees, requires that the preparation of candidates for such degrees shall be identical with its own, and under its supervision. Barnard College, to meet this requirement, duplicates the curriculum of the Columbia School of Arts, and also registers for graduate work under the University faculties women who hold baccalaureate degrees from institutions of good standing. Examinations for entrance to Barnard College, those given in course and those for degrees, are conducted by Columbia; its instructors are also instructors in Columbia College or approved by its President. Seniors and graduate students attend lectures at Columbia College under the faculty of philosophy. Graduate instruction under the faculties of political science and pure science is given at Barnard College, whose students enjoy the privilege of full use of the University Library.

Miss Mary Carey Thomas, Dean of Bryn Mawr, has been nominated for one of the alumni trustees of Cornell University to be elected in June. This is believed to be the first time in the history of the leading American universities that a woman has been named for trustee.

The annual reunion of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College took place on May 25. Addresses were made by Mrs. John I. Northrop, President of the Associate Alumnae, President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, and Will H. Low, who spoke on "The Education of the Artist and His Relation to Modern Life." In the afternoon took place the presentation of the memorial in honor of Joanna Mitchell Neustadt, by Mrs. Clara M. Williams, Chairman of the Neustadt memorial committee. The Memorial consists of a book-case containing an inscription and German books to the value of \$600. The case will form part of an alcove in the new library.

While Mayor Strong has appointed Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, the well-known author and art-critic, as an Inspector of Public Schools in New York, Mayor Schieren has signified his intention of putting at least five women on the Brooklyn Board of Education. Thus our sister city has gone a step beyond the metropolis itself, in its recognition, not so much of woman's rights or claims, as of her fitness for certain duties hitherto discharged almost exclusively by men.

President Cleveland has appointed Prof. T. R. Lounsbury of Yale—biographer of Chaucer and of Cooper—as one of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, this year.

Principal Peterson of Dundee University has accepted the principalsip of McGill University, Montreal, and will assume its duties in the fall. He is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and has already held important positions in Edinburgh and St. Andrew's universities, though he is not yet forty years old.

On the recommendation of a committee appointed for the purpose of finding ways and means for developing a deeper interest among young people in affairs of government and citizenship, the Patria Club has concluded to give prizes from time to time to such schools as may be agreed upon. The prizes arranged for this year are a \$25 gold medal and a \$15 silver medal to the principals of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, and of the American Female Guardian Society, of this city, for excellence in

singing national hymns; a \$10 gold medal and two \$5 silver medals, or cash, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund English Schools in this city for the best examination on the history of the founding of our country and the best story of the life of George Washington. Arrangements for the first competition were made for last Wednesday, in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. The contestants were eight schools of the Children's Aid Society and one or two of the American Female Guardian Society.

The seventh annual session of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will be held in the Lee Memorial Chapel of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., beginning June 20, with Robert Bonner of New York presiding. The congress will be composed of representatives from the local Scotch-Irish societies from all sections of the United States and Canada. Among those who will address the meeting are Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York, Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia, Prof. George McCloskie of Princeton, Dr. Harvey McDowell and Helen Bruce of Louisville, Ky., the Rev. Dr. J. H. Bryson of Alabama, Joseph Addison Waddell, LL.D., Mr. O'Gordon of Virginia, William H. Ruffner, LL.D., of Virginia; and Gen. G. W. C. Lee, President, the Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, Dean of the Law Faculty, Prof. James A. Harrison, the Rev. Dr. Henry Alexander White and William A. Anderson, all of Washington and Lee University. The Society will be in session from June 20 to 23.

Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, Third Assistant Secretary of State, translator of "Udanabarga" and "The Life of Buddha," and author of "The Land of the Lamas" and "Mongolia and Tibet," will represent the United States at the International Geographical Congress in London, next July.

The King of Siam has recently presented to the Columbia College Library a series of handsomely bound books in Siamese, published in his honor.

A friend of Brown University has offered the sum of \$200 as a prize to encourage the historical study of the development of religious liberty in America. The following regulations respecting its award are proposed:—1. The prize shall be open to general competition. 2. It shall be given to the writer of the best essay on one of the three following themes:—(a) A critical comparison of the claims put forward, on behalf of Rhode Island and Maryland respectively, regarding the first establishment of religious liberty in America; (b) A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Connecticut; (c) A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Massachusetts. 3. No essay shall be received which is not founded upon original research. 4. The prize shall be awarded at Commencement, 1896; essays submitted in competition for it shall be placed in the hands of the President of Brown University on or before May 1, 1896. 5. The essays shall not bear the writer's name, but an assumed name. A paper bearing the writer's real name shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope, upon which shall be written the assumed name, and this shall be handed in with the essay.

Mr. Percy Alden of London spoke at Wellesley last week of the work carried on at Mansfield House; a reception was given him afterwards by the members of the College Settlement Association. At Hartford Theological Seminary Mr. James B. Reynolds talked of the University Settlement in New York, of which he is the Head Worker.

The Managing Committee of the School of Classics at Athens, Greece, met on May 17 at the home of Prof. J. C. Van Benschoten of Wesleyan. Twelve colleges were represented by sixteen professors, including those from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Chicago, Amherst, Western Reserve, Brown and Williams. Reports were read from Directors Richardson and Tarbell. At Athens a new fellowship has been established, to be awarded by competitive examination of candidates in twenty-three co-operating colleges.

Shakespeariana

EDITED BY DR. W. J. ROLFE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A New Shakespeare Monthly.—*The Shakespearian* is the name of a new monthly magazine, edited by Mr. A. H. Wall, librarian of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon, and published in that town. The contents of the first number, which comes to hand just as I write this, are as follows:—The Editor's Letter of Introduction. The opening chapters of "A New Life of Shakespeare," by A. H. Wall. "A Paper on Shakespeare's Comedies," by E. Mahew. The late Mrs. Butler on "Actors

and Acting." The first of a series of "Biographies of Famous Shakespearian Players." "Some Notes on the Spelling of Shakespeare's Name." "Origins of the Drama: No. 1. "In Europe." "The Stage as it Now Is." "Shakespearian Queries and Replies." "The Doings of Shakespearian Societies all the World Over." "Scraps and Fragments, Old and New," etc.

The magazine is a quarto of 12 pages, sold at sixpence, the yearly subscription, postage included, being six shillings sixpence, or about \$1.50. Mr. Wall's "Life of Shakespeare" is sure to be well worth the price of the magazine, to say nothing of its other attractions. Subscriptions may be sent by postal order to No. 5 Payton Street, Stratford-on-Avon, England.

A Year's Work in the Shakespeare Memorial.—The usual yearly report of the Memorial Library was not printed in April, presumably for economical reasons; but Mr. Wall gives a long and interesting account of the year's work in the *Stratford Herald* for May 10, from which I cull a few items. The number of volumes in the Library at the end of March, 1894, was 6771. During the past year it has increased to 6970, exclusive of a very large number of photographs, pamphlets, excerpts, playbills, magazines, engravings, etc. Twenty-one of the volumes belong to editions of the poet's complete works, and sixty-five to separate plays. Among the former are one American and two Swedish editions, presented by the publishers. Among the separate plays are one copy in Swedish and one in Tamil, and a complete set of photographic facsimiles of the early quartos presented by Mrs. Flower of Avonbank, forty-six volumes in all. Six facsimile quartos came as gifts from one of the editors (Herbert A. Evans, M. A.), enriched here and there with additional autograph notes. Selections from the plays of various kinds have also been added, together with fifty volumes covering the wide field of diversified subjects usually classified as Shakespeariana.

Some additions have also been made to the picture-gallery, and to the collection of Shakespeare medals and tokens. The most important donation, however, is the Davenant bust of Shakespeare, to which reference was made in these columns on August 11 and Dec. 1, 1894, and also in last week's number.

In a private letter of a month or two ago, Mr. Wall says: "It is a curious fact that people here with Shakespeare's name always on their lips never take a book from our shelves. All our readers and students are from afar, and most of them from your side of the great salt-pond." I infer, however, that American authors and publishers do not always send their Shakespearian books and other printed matter to this Library, as they ought to do. No doubt this is generally due to mere inadvertence or forgetfulness. Anything whatever pertaining to Shakespeare will be welcome at the Memorial.

Other Stratford Notes.—Nearly twenty thousand people visited the Birthplace on Henley Street during the year ending April 1, 1895—19,485, to be exact, of whom 4335 were from this country. The income of the house was 938£; while in 1881 it was only 525£. The receipts at Anne Hathaway's Cottage have not fully met the expenses, including interest on the money paid for its purchase.

The Rev. Dr. Arbuthnot has returned to Stratford; and at the annual meeting of the governors of the Birthplace, and on other occasions, he has referred to the hospitality with which he was received here and his hearty enjoyment of the visit.

All tourists will be gratified to learn that Charlecote Hall, which has hitherto been hermetically sealed to them, is now to be thrown open to the public on certain days.

The Prince of Wales, who had been on a visit at Warwick Castle, made a flying call at Stratford a few weeks ago.

At its recent celebration of Shakespeare's birthday, the Manchester (England) Arts Club enthusiastically adopted a resolution of congratulation and thanks to John Bartlett for his "exhaustive and splendid concordance to the works of the poet."

—Apropos of the D'Avenant bust of Shakespeare in the Memorial Library at Stratford, it may be mentioned that the first picture of this interesting relic printed in this country appeared in *Shakespeare* for October, 1894. Mr. A. H. Wall, the Librarian of the Memorial, having sent a copy of the first photograph to the editor of that periodical. I called attention to the discovery in these columns in August.

"Guess"**TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:**

Does it not strike you that the Americanism in the phrase, "I guess," does not lie in the word which Wordsworth uses,

"He was a lovely youth, I guess,
The panther of the wilderness
Was not more fair than he."

If there is an American twang in "I guess," it lies, not in the expression, but in the perpetual use of the expression: if indeed, it is, or was, perpetually used. By parity of reasoning, a solecism or a neologism, by an English writer, does not constitute a "Bricitism." Thus (*Critic*, April 27, page 312) a professor finds Mr. Tollemache talking about "bewaring." I never heard or saw the word before; it is childish to call a *δπαξ λεγόνειον* a "Bricitism." It *may* be a Tollemachism; an idiomism, even, it is not. When Prof. Matthews and other professors can collect such peculiarities of individuals as common features of bad English, it looks as if bad English were more rare than one had supposed. Professors might "happen upon" national, not private and rare stupidities.

To write of "an Eaton jacket" (*op. cit.*, page 311), I do not call an Americanism. It may be a Loungerism. "Phenomenal accomplishment" (same page) is, again, a vulgarism common to England and America.

By the way, M. Fauconpret, to whom Scott denied his authorship of "Waverley," in 1826, visited Sir Walter at Abbotsford (after the truth had been publicly acknowledged), in September, 1827. Scott found him too rich in compliments.

ANDREW LANG.

1 MARLOES ROAD, LONDON, W., ENGLAND, May 12.

[*"Eaton Jacket"* may be a Loungerism. It is more likely to be a misprint; but the manuscript has been destroyed. Mr. Lang should hear what Eton jackets are called in the New York shops. They are known to one "saleslady" as *Etons*, to another as *Etons*, to a third as *Eating jackets*—much as an alpenstock is occasionally miscalled a helping-stick. EDS. THE CRITIC.]

Mr. Stedman's Yale Ode

FOR THIS YEAR'S Commencement at his Alma Mater, Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman has written the following Ode, for which Prof. H. W. Parker has composed the music. The poem was written expressly as "words to music," with open-vowel phrases and changing measures. It will be sung by a chorus of from fifty to sixty voices, with orchestral accompaniment:—

I.

Hark! through the archways old
High voices manifold
Sing praise to our fair Mother, praise to Yale!
The Muses' rustling garments trail;
White arms, with myrtle and with laurel wound,
Bring crowns to her, the Crowned!
Youngest, and blithest, and awaited long,
The heavenly maid, sweet Music's child divine,
With golden lyre and joy of choritic song,
Leads all the Sisters Nine.

II.

In the gray of a people's morn,
In the faith of the years to be,
The sacred Mother was born
On the shore of the fruitful sea;
By the shore she grew, and the ancient winds of the East
Made her brave and strong, and her beauteous youth increased
Till the winds of the West, from a wondrous land,
From the strand of the setting sun to the sea of her sunrise strand,
From fanes which her own dear hand hath planted in grove and
mead and vale,
Breathe love from her countless sons of might to the Mother—
breathe praise to Yale.

III.

Mother of Learning! thou whose torch
Starward uplifts, afar its light to bear—
Thine own reverie thee thronged within thy porch,
Rayed with thy shining hair.
The youngest knew thee still more young—
The stateliest, statelier yet than prophet-harb'd hath sung.
O mighty Mother, proudly set
Beside the far inreaching sea,
None shall the trophied Past forget
Or doubt thy splendor yet to be!

The Lounger

The Author, the organ of the Incorporated Society of Authors, has long contended that the profession of letters should be recognized by the bestowal of titles, or other official honors, on its more distinguished professors—that eminent authors should not be less honored by the Government than eminent doctors and divines, or even eminent brewers or merchants. Perhaps this had something to do with the conferring of knighthood on Mr. Besant, *The Author's* editor, last week. Sir Walter (the name reminds one of a man-of-letters even more highly honored by the Crown) has proved himself a valiant knight in his jousts with the publishers, in behalf of the gentlemen of the pen, and in his labors in behalf of London's poor. He is a capital writer and a first-rate man, and we are pleased by his preferment. No one will grudge him the title of Sir Walter. As for Sir Lewis Morris, let us hope that he has received a handle to his name as a reward for legal, or political, rather than for his literary achievements. Or, if he has been honored for his poems, we trust it is not a presage of higher honors yet in store. Sir Lewis may become the Laureate, but the Laureateship will never become Sir Lewis: it would be not only unbecoming, but a misfit. If Mr. W. M. Conway has been knighted, it is rather as a man of action than a man-of-letters. Among the mountains he has climbed is not Parnassus. He is a brave traveller and a good but not a great writer. Journalism is complimented again by the knighting of Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent, once known as "Bull Run" Russell.

SIR HENRY IRVING has not been made a better actor, a better manager, a better man or a better fellow by becoming a Knight; but he has received a compliment from the Crown that pleasantly confirms the high opinion in which for many years he has been held by the people. His friends and admirers on this side of the ocean will think no more of him than they have thought hitherto, but they rejoice in this sign of his deserved prosperity.

THERE IS A YOUNG MAN in New York who has a taste for what is best in literature and book-making, and the means to gratify it. His hobby is early and rare editions of a certain Roman poet of the greatest fame, of which he has a collection that could scarcely be duplicated. To his treasures in this connection he is adding all the time. His repute as a collector has spread abroad, and some time ago he received from a dealer in Venice, "on approval," a rare manuscript, bearing upon his specialty, which had been in the possession of a noble family since the sixteenth century. Much purchasing has given him a pretty exact idea of the value of such rarities, and the price which he was asked in this case (600 francs) struck him as exorbitant. He was willing to pay 375 francs, but not more; so he returned the manuscript. The dealer wrote to him that he had kept it so long that it was not now returnable. The manuscript accompanied the letter. My friend did not see it in this light, and said so in a letter which he sent to Italy at the same time that he returned the manuscript for the second time. What was his surprise to receive another letter from the dealer, announcing that the manuscript was making its third westward trip across the ocean! But young Macenas remained obdurate, and the bone of contention promptly started eastward on its sixth voyage of 4000 miles or so.

TO ALL APPEARANCES this was the end of the matter. But my friend had reckoned without his host; for it was not long after this that his father, travelling in Italy, happened to enter the shop of this very dealer, and knowing his son's eagerness to acquire anything of value relating to the works of his favorite author, but not knowing the story I have just related, was easily persuaded to buy the manuscript, at such an addition to the original price as represented the expense incurred by sending it on its second and third round trips across the Atlantic, the son having paid for the first one, as is customary in the case of books sent on approval but not approved. The moral of this story is *not* that it behoves young men to take their fathers into their confidence, but that by failing to do so they may obtain for nothing articles which otherwise might cost them \$120.

WHEN MR. HALL CAINE accepted the invitation of the New Vagabond Club to be its guest, and was told that a speech would be expected from him, he consented to the latter part of the invitation only on one condition—that he should be free to make a speech or not as he felt fit. He did feel fit, but, instead of making the regulation speech, he told a few literary anecdotes and gave

some reminiscences. The founder of the Club was the blind poet Philip Bourke Marston, and Mr. Caine began his reminiscences with the Marstons, father and son. He told of their great love for each other, adding, "it is extraordinary how scanty and meagre a son's love for his father is, compared with a father's love for his son." In the case of the Marstons, "it was very pathetic, their life together in their dingy grey rooms in the Euston Road. What lonely men they were always with each other!" What Mr. Caine told of the death of James Thomson, the author of "The City of Dreadful Night," he thinks had never been told before:—

"Thomson had been living most recklessly, sinking deeper and deeper. One night he was left alone with the blind poet at Marston's rooms. 'Philip,' he said, 'I feel very ill.' 'Go and lie on my bed,' said Philip. He went, but grew worse and worse, and finally broke a blood-vessel. At first there were groanings and sighs, then silence. Meanwhile, the blind poet, who was alone in the house with his friend, grew alarmed and went in and spoke to him. There was no answer. He listened for his breathing to see if he was still alive. What a situation, if I may use such an expression without irreverence—the blind poet and his dying friend, alone in the midst of London,—a situation that a writer of the imagination would hardly dare to touch."

* * *

WHEN MR. CAINE came to London first, he lived with Dante Rossetti, and was with him at the beginning of his last illness. He spoke very freely of the chloral habit to which Rossetti was addicted. On a certain occasion, when the poet was going to visit the novelist in the country, his physician told Mr. Caine of the responsibility he was incurring because of Rossetti's habit. "They were going to an out of the way place, so that it was necessary to take 'a case of chloral with them in bottles containing one-night doses of ninety grains each!'" Mr. Caine said that he had been a sleepless man himself for many years—a statement for the truth of which the eyes in any portrait of him that I have ever seen can vouch.

* * *

IN VIEW OF THE *Tribune's* well-known opinion that the President is a mule and everyone connected with his administration a donkey, there was a peculiar aptness in the typographical error which made Ambassador Bayard's telegram of condolence on the death of Secretary Gresham (May 29, p. 7) read thus:—"Our ears fall with yours for the noble dead."

London Letter

IN A WEEK not conspicuous for events, the most interesting topic for the bookman has been the question at issue between Mr. Edmund Gosse and the Incorporated Society of Authors. As I mentioned in this letter a week or so since, Mr. Gosse, in proposing at the Booksellers' Trade-Dinner the toast of the bookselling trade, asserted that certain great authors were by their unbridled greediness killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The author, he said, squeezes the publisher, the publisher squeezes the bookseller, but when the bookseller tries to squeeze the public, he finds a resistance which results in a reaction all along the line. The demand for disproportionate royalties, therefore, he said, in effect, must, in course of time, throw the whole machinery out of gear. These, in a nutshell, are the phrases to which objection has been taken. The sequel was an immediate meeting of the Council of the Society of Authors, which issued a letter to Mr. Gosse, asking him whether the report of his speech contained in the *Times* was substantially correct. Mr. Gosse replied that, though crude and piecemeal, it was "not, so far as it went, inexact." Thereupon the Council called a meeting of the Committee of the Society, inviting Mr. Gosse to make good his statement, and, as Mr. Gosse declined to mention names, the Society then issued a circular, deprecating Mr. Gosse's expressions and resenting his imputation upon the financial ambition of great authors. Several newspaper paragraphs have resulted; but there, for the present, the matter substantially rests.

Well, it is obviously no part of a letter, which merely purports to be gossip, to discuss these issues in a serious spirit. It might be argued, perhaps, that a convivial meeting is scarcely the place in which to point a moral; that the *memento mori* at the feast passed away with the ancients. Conceivably, too, some one might say that it is difficult to trace the connection between Mr. Gosse's remarks and the Authors' Society, against whom he cast no possible aspersion, and with whom he has long been connected in practical sympathy. These considerations, however, are not for us; nor is it desirable to discuss the question whether the pecuniary estimate is not entering too largely into the matter of an author's *épitude*, and whether the high prices paid to secure great names to

a publisher's list are not tending to the misfortune of the coming author, who lacks, it may be, the advantages of advertisement and of a sacred bard. There is plenty to be said, on one side and on the other. If the dispute clears the air a little, and the literary paragraphist prates somewhat less in future of the price per thousand words paid to Mr. Pendennis for his last short story, the result will at least be wholesome. The literary pedlar has been far afield of late, and one has grown rather weary of the story of his wares.

Miss Emma Brooke, author of "Transition," has written to one or two London papers in correction of my notes about her in a recent number of *The Critic*. I must apologize for such mistake as I made, but I venture to think it a very small one, and one that an author less modest than Miss Brooke would have passed unnoticed. She says she is surprised to read that she had anything to do with founding the Fabian Society, because she did not join that club till some months after it started and because the Hampstead Historic Society was also a month or two later in coming to the birth than its sister of the Fabians. On reference to *The Critic* I find myself to have said that the Hampstead Club gradually melted into the Fabians—which is, in effect, true. For the conspicuous members of the smaller club became the giants of the Fabian Society, and the "Fabian Essays" mainly originated in Hampstead. Moreover, the Hampstead Club only lasted four years, and many of its members are still notable Fabians. My mistake, then, seems to be that I ascribed to Miss Brooke, in her own modest estimate, too important a place in the evolution of Fabianism. For that I apologize; but I am still unshaken in my opinion that Miss Brooke, if not a scheduled official of the club, played at least so energetic a part in the furthering of its fortunes that she is with perfect propriety and quite sufficient exactitude described as one of its founders. Surely, it is not only those whose names appear first upon the list that are responsible for the foundation of a society. It is rather those who give it their aid in its early and difficult days.

In the June number of *The New Review* there will be published for the first time a melodramatic farce by Robert Louis Stevenson and Mr. W. E. Henley, called "Macaire." Bibliographers will know that this piece was written in 1888 and published for private circulation. It has never been issued to the public, nor has it been acted. It makes about twenty-two pages of the *Review*, and will, I understand, be issued simultaneously by Messrs. Stone & Kimball of Chicago. *The New Review* is also to contain a ballad, in praise of the banjo, by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, stories by Mr. Gilbert Parker and Mr. Percy White, and an article by Mr. J. F. Runiemann, "The Gentle Art of Musical Criticism," which is not unlikely to flutter journalistic dovecotes.

The week has done but little for the theatre. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's new play at the St. James's, "The Triumph of the Philistines," fell very flat. Miss Olga Nethersole has taken up the part of Mrs. Ebbesmith, but both critics and spectators seem to be agreed that her impersonation is a failure. It is a remarkable evidence of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's strength that, when Miss Nethersole appeared, Mr. Forbes Robertson, for the first time, had the whole play at his command. Lucas Cleave stood out as the conspicuous character: Mrs. Ebbesmith faded into the background. Meanwhile, Mrs. Campbell is rehearsing "Fédora" at the Haymarket, and the first rough rumors through the stage-door are not particularly hopeful. There is still a week, however, in which to get the piece into order. I think I have already mentioned that Mrs. Bancroft will join Mr. Tree for this revival—this being her first appearance at the Haymarket since the famous farewell performance, just ten years ago this summer.

M. Alphonse Daudet has, according to *The Daily Chronicle*, invented a new form of authorship, which is being inaugurated at the moment I write these lines. He is to put forth a volume of reminiscences—the story, in a word, of his youth,—without, however, setting pen to paper. He is to talk of these things to Mr. Robert H. Sherard, who will take notes and then write the matter down in book-form. The reason for this arrangement is, apparently, a desire that the book shall appear first in the English language, with which M. Daudet is unacquainted. At any rate, the first of the confabulations is supposed to be taking place this morning.

There is to be yet another magazine, *The Sampson Low Annual*, which will issue from the well-known house in Fetter Lane in the late autumn, equipped with a bright panoply of popular fiction.

This week *The Realm* doubles its price, and takes on a cover of many colors, besides adding to its material, and instituting

novel features. Dr. Robertson Nicoll's new paper is, I believe, to start some time in July, but nothing concerning it has yet leaked out to the press. There is a new monthly review, called *The Twentieth Century*, which has made its appearance this week. It is edited by Mr. William Graham, who made some sensation with his Clermont papers in the *Nineteenth* some eighteen months ago, and it professes to be the organ of "advanced thought," whatever that may mean. It is rather hard that Mr. Knowles should have been anticipated in the matter of the title, for *The Twentieth Century* was, "by a peculiar right and by an emphasis of interest," his own inheritance.

LONDON, 17 May, 1895.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

Boston Letter

THERE WILL BE a notable celebration connected with the Harvard Commencement of this year, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of Christopher C. Langdell as Professor in the Harvard Law School. At the beginning of the year 1870, the Dane Professorship of Law fell to Mr. Langdell, and a few months later he was made the first Dean of the Law School, so that both appointments will be celebrated. As the successor of Joseph Story, for sixteen years, and of Theophilus Parsons, for twenty-two years Dane Professor, the present incumbent of the chair quickly became one of the most prominent men of the University. Last Wednesday he entered upon his seventieth year. Born in New Boston, N. H., and graduated at Harvard in 1851, he practiced law in New York for a number of years, but gained so little renown that few knew who the new man was when the appointment came into public notice in 1870. President Eliot, however, knew the man and understood his rare qualities, and it was through the President that the position came to the New York lawyer. To quote President Eliot's words, as uttered by him in an after-dinner speech at the 250th anniversary of Harvard College:—"When the Dane Professorship became vacant, I remembered that when I was a junior in college, in the year 1851-2, I used to go often in the early evening to the room of a friend who was in the Divinity School. I there heard a young man, who was making the notes to 'Parsons on Contracts,' talk about law. He was generally eating his supper at the time, standing up in front of the fire and eating with good appetite a bowl of brown bread and milk. I was a mere boy, only eighteen years old, but it was given me to understand that I was listening to a man of genius. In the year 1870, I recalled the remarkable quality of that young man's expositions, sought him in New York, and induced him to become Dane Professor."

Before Prof. Langdell took charge, the Harvard law-students had been taught by text-books, illustrated by lectures in accordance with the method of all the other law-schools in the country, but the newcomer, believing that law was a science and could be learned only by going to original sources, quietly changed the entire system as conducted by his famous predecessors, and taught the students that they must think out the solution of their legal problems in accordance with the principles of law, their instruction being given, not from text-books, but from actual cases. The other instructors were not fully in accord with him, and, utilizing the privilege which they had of selecting their own method of instruction, refused for some years to adopt the Dean's system, while the leaders in other law schools in the country laughed at the scheme. But the inventor of the system was not a man to give in. He persisted, and persisted with arguments, until now this system is carried out at Harvard, Columbia, the Northwestern University of Chicago, and other institutions in America, and at colleges in England. Yale still clings to the old method. The celebration of Dean Langdell's anniversary, to be held on June 25, under the auspices of the Harvard Law School Association, will include an oration by Sir Frederick Pollock, Professor of Law at Oxford, and founder of the English *Law Quarterly Review*, and a banquet over which J. C. Carter of New York, President of the Association, will preside. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, Attorney-General Olney, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. H. Choate and other eminent members of the legal profession will attend.

Another public celebration of a different nature was held in Boston last Saturday in honor of Prof. Luther Whiting Mason. Prof. Mason was the original inventor of the music charts now used in all parts of this country and in other lands, and the story of the growth of his "National System" is really very interesting. Born in Maine two years after Prof. Langdell's birth, and, therefore, now sixty-eight years of age, Mr. Mason obtained his early education

only under great difficulty. His parents had died young and left him but little money. He wanted to be a missionary, but an impediment in his speech would not permit that. Yet, while he stammered in conversation, he could sing readily and easily, and so he first instructed himself and then began to teach others music in exchange for lessons in English. Finally, he went to his relative, Dr. Lowell Mason, the noted writer of hymns, and astonished that gentleman by the ease with which he taught children. In 1853 Mr. Mason introduced music into the Louisville common schools, five years later carried the system to Cincinnati, and in 1864 came to the Boston schools. The authorities here were a little afraid to take up his system, but they finally gave him an opportunity. Then Prof. Mason found that he must have his charts printed from type, all his material up to that time having been made by the use of stencils. To do this, he had to invent type specially for the purpose, and had to incur a debt of \$10,000 for the payment of his charts and books. The system, however, became at once famous, and in six months' time the debt was wiped out. Money poured into Mr. Mason's hands, but his own generous nature prevented him from growing rich, so that now he lives quietly in a humble home on a small street in this city.

More of Mr. Sargent's work is wanted in the decoration of the Public Library. He has already made a contract for the two ends of the H.A.L. and for that work is to receive \$15,000; but he has planned out, also, a decoration for the whole space over the staircase, which will connect and bring into one scheme the decorations that he has already arranged. The Trustees are very anxious that means may be provided to carry out the design. Unfortunately, whatever appropriations are obtained now from the city will have to be used in other ways, as the Library has been prevented from keeping up its supply of books and has been cramped in other ways from lack of money. Mr. Sargent has said that he would complete his decorations for \$15,000 and already half of that sum has been subscribed by a few people. It is his idea to have a scheme of compositions that, as Mr. Edward Robinson says, in urging the plan, will "emphasize the fact that in the actual teaching of Christ to his followers the religious thought of the world reached its climax." The two ends of the Hall have been made gorgeous, in his scheme, first with the pictures of the confusion of the children of Israel when they turned from God to their gods, and secondly, with the portrayal of the growth of doctrines after the era of Christ. The central wall, which it is hoped to complete, would contrast, by reason of its simplicity, with the ends, showing Christ as the chief figure in a representation of one of the great sermons. A novel gift to the library is that just made by James L. Little and John Mason Little. It consists of fifty-two books containing the original painted designs from which was made the entire printed product of the great Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., from the year 1867 to 1883. As the givers say, these books practically form a pictorial history of a great textile industry for sixteen years. If made to form the nucleus around which may be gathered other books of similar character, the collection will prove of great value to future students of manufacturing industries.

The will of the late Maturin M. Ballou, who, it will be remembered, bought out *Gleason's Pictorial*, as narrated in my last letter, has recently been filed in Boston. It gives \$20,000 to ten public charities, the legacies taking effect after the death of Mr. Ballou's widow.—Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, who has served as Acting President of Wellesley College during the past year (having declined, a year ago, an absolute election as the successor of Miss Shafer), has been elected for a second time, and now holds this offer under consideration.

BOSTON, 28 May, 1895.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

Chicago Letter

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS' seventh annual exhibition of oils is now open at Mr. Taft's studio, where the light is better than at the usual rooms. Small as it is, it contains some good work, the best of which, oddly enough, is done by women. The portraits contributed by Mrs. Alice Kellogg Tyler and Miss Pauline A. Dohn fairly deserve the places of honor. Miss Wade sends a charming little portrait sketch, and Miss Lydia Hess a demure study of herself in peaked cap and kerchief. Mrs. Tyler's portrait of a man is especially interesting, because she has usually confined her attention to women. She paints hardly more than the head and shoulders, but the man is there, alert in repose, vividly expressing the life that is in him. There is nothing pretentious about it, either in pose or color, though pure color is used to pro-

duce the quiet effect; and one feels that the character as well as the appearance of the sitter has been correctly observed. In Miss Dohn's large portrait of a young woman, one is more conscious of the effort. She has not quite reached the point of concealing her labor, yet she is rapidly approaching it. A slight over-correction in the arrangement of the gown and sleeves jars a little, but, in spite of this, the portrait is a capital piece of work, dignified, sincere and truthful. Mrs. Tyler sends a clever little sketch of a laughing girl, and Mr. Vanderpoel a charming study in lavenders of a girl student who is trying to solve a difficult problem. A large picture at one end of the gallery is the work of R. Lorenz of Milwaukee; it represents a truly American subject, "The Cowboy's Burial." Good in composition, excellent in action, and with the men and horses well drawn, it is nevertheless wanting in atmosphere, in out-of-door light. There is much more of this necessary quality in the small landscapes by F. Reaugh, the un-tutored Texas painter. His "Round-up" has something of the wide sweep of the prairie. Small as it is, it has space, it has atmosphere; it suggests the immensity of the subject, and gives one an idea of the majesty of these great sweeping herds of cattle. His "In the Rain" also has fine atmospheric truth. Mr. T. C. Steele sends several landscapes from Indianapolis, which are close to nature and beautiful in subject and color. Mr. William Wendt, also, sends some good landscapes, one of which, "After Winter's Night," shows with singular truth the coldness of early spring and the beginnings of life and color. In sculpture Mr. Gelert's capital sketch in relief of boys bathing is the only thing new.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club was also opened last week, this time at the Art Institute. With every year the Club makes a better showing, and the rooms it has now filled are very attractive. Some of the American pupils at the École des Beaux Arts have sent designs and drawings, and a number of exhibits come from New York. Richard M. Hunt sends the elevation and ground plan of the beautiful Francis I. residence for Mrs. Schmid; James Brown Lord an elaborate plan for a manorial residence and several less pretentious designs that are interesting; Ernest Flag a number of drawings, including an effective one for the Scribner Building, and a careful but somewhat conventional plan for the proposed Tilden Library; and the Tiffany Co. and J. & R. Lamb send some designs for decoration in mosaic and glass. From Chicago the designs are more numerous, and many of them are very interesting. The tall building is much in evidence. D. H. Burnham & Co. send designs for three, one in Buffalo, one in Detroit, and another in this city. They are carefully considered solutions of the problem, and have fine stability and dignity of massing and ornamentation. More elaborate in decoration is the design for the Guaranty Building in Buffalo submitted by Adler & Sullivan, who send some effective examples of its ornament executed in terra-cotta. Two designs for additional buildings for the University of Chicago are sent by Henry Ives Cobb, that for the entrance to the Yerkes Observatory being especially beautiful. Interesting work is contributed, also, by Holabird & Roche, Pond & Pond, George K. Shimoda, and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. The last-named firm sends the drawing for the west front and porch of Trinity Church in Boston, but, though it is inspired by Richardson himself, it is so disappointing that one wonders if it would not have been wiser to leave the beautiful church unfinished. Of the decorative work shown, some corbels and a mantel by Carl Beil have much originality. Oliver Dennett Grover sends two paintings for the dome of the Blackstone Library in Branford, Conn. They are part of a series of eight panels and illustrate the early methods of printing. The figures are picturesque and well grouped, and, though the color-scheme is cold, the reds of the costumes somewhat enliven it. The method has the flatness necessary to decorative work. Mr. Herman MacNeil sends three of his large bronze reliefs for the Marquette Building. They are notable works; nothing at once so decorative and so imaginative in sculpture has been done by a Chicago artist. They are skilfully modelled, the wiry, supple Indians being particularly well understood, and most effectively grouped. With all their movement and action, the panels have a fine serenity; the tranquil, static figure of Marquette dominates them.

The latest volume in Stone & Kimball's Green Tree Library is in a sense one of the most important books that has emanated from this city of late. For the poems of Paul Verlaine are not easily rendered into English, and these fifty translations by Gertrude Hall are, I believe, the first sustained effort of the kind. The book itself is a charming thing in its green and lavender binding. The decorative illustrations by Henry McCarter are rarely beautiful, as anyone will know who saw this original artist's

decorations for an Easter Hymn in a recent number of *Scribner's*. He has a new touch, one that is exquisitely artistic. The charm of Verlaine's poetry, Swinburnian in its conception of sounds and cadences, is particularly elusive. And yet with strange sympathy Miss Hall has not only caught his ideas, but some of his music. She sees his verses as pictures and renders them as pictures. And in some cases they have not lost color by the change. Her selections do not show us the sensuousness nor the degradation of the poet, but they do convey something of his grace, his lovely imagery, his gentle melancholy, even his manner of calling an emotion to the mind through the sound of words or the cadence of a refrain. It is too self-conscious to be great poetry, but it is very lovely, and in this English version we feel its loveliness. Verlaine describes it much better than another could.

"We that do chisel words like chalices,

And moving verses shape with unmoved mind,"

he says in the "Epilogue." And in another poem, called "Langueur," he suggests with poetic vividness his attitude towards life and the strength and weakness of his own genius. It begins:—

"I am the Empire in the last of its decline,

That sees the tall, fair-haired Barbarians pass—the while

Composing indolent acrostics, in a style

Of gold, with languid sunshine dancing in each line."

CHICAGO, 28 May, 1895.

LUCY MONROE.

The Fine Arts

Art Notes

MR. DANIEL HUNTINGTON'S painting commemorative of the work of the late Cyrus W. Field and his associates in laying the first cable across the Atlantic, was presented to the Chamber of Commerce on May 23, at a special meeting of that body. There were speeches by Morris K. Jesup, Chauncey M. Depew and President Alexander E. Orr, and a letter from Justice Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court. The picture represents a meeting of the Atlantic-cable projectors at the residence of Mr. Field in Gramercy Park. Peter Cooper is presiding, and Mr. Field is calling attention to a chart of Trinity Bay, pointing to Heart's Content as a safe harbor for landing the cable. David Dudley Field stands by the President with a law-book; and Chandler White is handing estimates of expense to Marshall O. Roberts, next to whom, at the table, is Moses Taylor, listening to Mr. Field's argument. At the end of the table stands Wilson G. Hunt, who, though he joined them some time after their first organization, remained a staunch supporter of the project to the end. Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse is standing behind Mr. Roberts, and by his side is the artist, Mr. Huntington, sketching.

—Mr. Robert W. Vonnoh has resigned the position he has held for several years at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and will go abroad this summer to give his eyes a needed rest. His place will probably be taken permanently by Mr. Theodore Robinson, who has criticised the classes in painting during Mr. Vonnoh's temporary absence. It would be difficult to find a worthier successor.

Notes

MRS. MARGARET DELAND is giving the finishing touches to a new novel. While this announcement may seem to follow pretty close upon the publication of "Philip and his Wife," the two books were not written in rapid succession. The earlier story had its first writing more than three years ago; then it was worked over for a year before it appeared in print. Although the new novel is virtually finished, it is not yet ready for publication.

—May 30 being a national holiday, this number of *The Critic* is one day late.

—"Fathers and Children" will be the next volume to be issued in Macmillan & Co.'s uniform edition of the novels of Ivan Tourguenoff. The same publishers are about to issue two new volumes in their series of Commercial Class-Books, "A Handbook of Marine Insurance," by W. Gow, and "A Handbook of Book-keeping," by James Thornton. Mr. Gow's book has grown out of a course of lectures delivered at University College, Liverpool. They have in preparation, also, a short manual of comparative philology for classical students, by P. Giles; and a text-book of general pathology and pathological anatomy, by Prof. Richard Thoma of Dorpat, translated by Alexander Bruce, M. D. The next volume to be issued in the series of Economic Classics, edited by Prof. Ashley of Harvard, will be "Peasant Rents," by Richard Jones (1831).

—Macmillan & Co. announce from the University Press of Columbia College an "Atlas of Fertilization and Karyokinesis," by Prof. Edmund B. Wilson, with the co-operation of Dr. Edward Leaming. The work will contain forty figures, photographed from nature by Dr. Leaming from the preparations of Prof. Wilson, and reproduced, without retouching or other alterations, by the gelatine process by Bierstadt of New York.

—Leach, Shewell & Sanborn have ready "A First Book in Greek," by Prof. F. P. Graves of Tufts College and Edward S. Hawes of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

—Brentano's announce that they are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The London Times Atlas," to be published in fifteen weekly parts. It will contain about 230 pages, 173 maps, 112 pages of letter-press, and an index of no less than 130,000 names.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. will soon publish a life of the late Carter Harrison of Chicago, by Willis J. Abbot.

—George Routledge & Sons announce the fourteenth edition of "Men and Women of the Time," revised and brought down to date by Victor G. Plarr, B. A. We reprint the following passage from the preface:—"The fourteenth edition of 'Men and Women of the Time' makes its appearance, almost mournfully, in one of the closing years of the century, when death would seem to have been far busier than heretofore among the ranks of the great. Since our last edition more than four hundred well-known personalities have passed out of the world and out of these pages. Every week since 1891 has seen at least two celebrated men or women taken from the ranks of their contemporaries, and the last year or two has been peculiarly prolific in loss. We need only mention at random such names as those of Lord Randolph Churchill, M. Carnot, M. De Giers, Prof. von Helmholtz, Ernest Renan, Prof. Tyndall, Lord Tennyson, Mr. Pater, R. L. Stevenson, Prof. Froude and Dr. Jowett, to justify our assertion."

—The Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia, publishes to-day "The Talmud," by Emanuel Deutsch, containing his essay on the Talmud and notes of two lectures delivered by him on the subject.

—J. B. Lippincott Co. announce "Advance Japan: A Nation Thoroughly in Earnest" by J. Morris, with illustrations by R. Isayama; and "The Great Astronomers," by Sir Robert Ball, treating of Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho-Brahe, Galileo, Kepler, Horrocks, Huyghens, Newton, Flamsteed, Halley, Bradley, John Herschel, William Herschel, Laplace, Rosse Hamilton, Adams and Schwabe.

—The title of Sir Edwin Arnold's forthcoming book is to be "The Tenth Muse"—nothing more.

—The Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis, not content with being an authority on the subject of Japan, is rapidly identifying himself with the fascinating little country that lies below the level of the North Sea. On June 8 he will sail by the Dutch ship *Maasdam* for a summer outing in Holland and England. Two-thirds of his time will be spent in the Netherlands. He goes as a student and observer, of course, not merely as a tourist and pedestrian.

—Mr. C. T. Winchester, Professor of English Literature in Wesleyan, is planning a wheeling tour through England this summer. His object is to gather material for his department. He will visit chiefly Devon and Somersetshire counties, which are of especial interest regarding Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge.

—Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, editor of *The Law Quarterly Review*, and an eminent author on law subjects, will arrive in this country some time this month. He will attend the Dean Langdell anniversary at Cambridge (see Boston Letter) as the guest of the Harvard Law School Association.

—Mr. Everett P. Wheeler has prepared an answer to "Coin's Financial School." It will be published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—Dr. Henry M. Field, whose books of travel are so popular, has a new volume in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, called "Our Western Archipelago," in which he records the incidents of a recent trip through Alaska, and down the Pacific Coast, through Oregon, Washington and the Northwestern States.

—"La Comtesse de Lisne," a three-act comedy in French by Victor Mapes of New York, was produced at the Théâtre Mondain in Paris, on May 9. It was enthusiastically received. Mr. Mapes has been commissioned by the director of the theatre to write a play for the opening of the autumn season.

—Dr. and Mrs. Edward Eggleston were sailing on Lake George, near their summer home at Joshua's Rock, last Saturday after-

noon, when a squall capsized their boat. Dr. Eggleston caught hold of his wife, and succeeded in clutching the yacht's keel, thus keeping both above the surface of the water. After repeated calls he attracted the attention of the cottagers, who came to their assistance in a small boat. Mrs. Eggleston was taken aboard, but, for fear of overloading the boat, Dr. Eggleston was towed along behind to shore.

—Henry James's new book, "Terminations," a collection of short stories, will be published immediately by the Harpers.

—A volume of poems by R. D. Blackmore is announced by the Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, O., who have printed an edition of twenty-five copies from type, to secure the American copyright. The regular edition, to be published later, will be illustrated by Will H. Bradley. Only a limited number of copies will be printed. Mr. Blackmore has written a new story, "Slain by the Doones: a Record of Exmoor," in which several characters introduced in "Lorna Doone" will reappear.

—Friends and admirers of Frederick Locker-Lampson will be glad to know that the report of his death, cabled to this country on Tuesday, is unfounded.

—The sale, on May 28, by Bangs & Co. of the library of William H. Rudkin was remarkable in several particulars. It consisted largely of scientific books, nearly all bound in various library styles by Rivière, Zehnsdorf, etc. The attendance was very large. Among the prices obtained were the following:—"De Foe's Works," Oxford, 1840, morocco-gilt, \$51; "Encyclopædia Britannica," ninth edition, half russia (Boston-Edinburgh), \$91.25; "Franklin's Works," edited by John Bigelow, No. 150, New York, 1887-'8, \$57.50; Hawthorne, "Complete Works," Riverside edition, No. 59, \$73.13; Irving, "Geoffrey Crayon edition, 27 vols., 8vo, morocco, \$67.50; "Lecky's Works," fine library set, 10 vols., v. d., \$28.50; Macaulay, "Works," 8 vols., tree-calf, \$25; "Pepys and Evelyn," 10 vols., uniform, \$45; Prescott, "Works," 15 vols., 8vo, tree-calf, \$58.13; "Scott's Novels," Edinburgh, 1857, \$40; "Shakspeare," Boydell Edition, 10 vols., grand folio, embossed morocco, gilt, 1791, \$42.50; "Shelley," 1880, \$23.20; "Thackeray," 22 vols., tree-calf, extra, London, 1869, \$60.50; and Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler," Pickering, half morocco, London, 1836, \$41.

Publications Received

After To-morrow, 40c.	Merriam Co.
Attierl, Olga C. My Indian Summer. Tr. by A. Euan-Smith. \$1.25.	Macmillan & Co.
Bailey, L. H. Horticulturist's Rule-Book. 75c.	Macmillan & Co.
Bickford, L. H. A Very Remarkable Girl. 75c.	Town Topics Pub. Co.
Block, James Louis. The New World. \$1.50.	G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Boss, Franz. Chinook Texts.	Washington: Government Office.
Clark, F. C. A Neglected Socialist. Phila.: Amer. Acad. Polit. & Soc. Science.	Cassell Pub. Co.
Colburn, R. T. Pacific Railway Debts.	Merriam Co.
Coutances Bettina. Edited by "R." soc.	G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Every Day's News, soc.	G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Farmer, Lydia Hoyt. Aunt Belindry's Point of View. 75c.	Cassell Pub. Co.
Fenn, George Manville. Witness to the Doed. soc.	Merriam Co.
Fowke Gerard. Archeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys. Washington: Government Printing Office.	Cassell Pub. Co.
Fitzgerald, Joseph. Pitfalls in English. 50c.	J. Fitzgerald & Co.
Hassall, Arthur. Louis XIV. Edited by Evelyn Abbott. \$1.50.	G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Hormung, E. W. Tiny Luttrell. 50c.	Cassell Pub. Co.
Marchmont, A. W. Parson Tring's Secret. \$1.	Cassell Pub. Co.
McKim, Randolph. The Church Club Lectures.	Homer Barry Press.
Mooney, James. Sioux Tribes of the East.	Washington: Government Printing Office.
Moore, George. Celibates. \$1.50.	Macmillan & Co.
Morley, Henry and W. Hall Griffin. English Writers. Vol. XI. \$1.50.	Cassell Pub. Co.
Narrative of Captain Colignet. 1776-1850. Edited by Loredan Larchey. Tr. by Mrs. M. Carey. \$1.50.	Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Powers, H. H. Terminology and the Sociological Conference.	Washington: Government Printing Office.
Powell, J. W. Canyons of the Colorado. \$1.	Philad.: Amer. Acad. Polit. & Soc. Science.
Putnam, Ruth. William the Silent. 2 Vols. \$3.75.	Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent.
Robinson, F. Gilman. Christian Evidences. \$1.25.	G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Sergeant, Adeline. Dr. Endicott's Experiment. 50c.	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Seyler, Gustav A. Illustrates Handbuch der Ex-Libris-Kunde. 50c.	Cassell Pub. Co.
Scott's Poetical Works. \$1.	Brennan's.
Stockton, Frank R. The Adventures of Captain Horn. \$1.50.	Charles Scribner's Sons.
Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Vol. II. Funk & Wagnalls.	54 Williams St., New York.
Stewart, William R. The Washington Arch.	Macmillan & Co.
Stephens, W. R. W. Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman. 2 Vols. \$1.	T. Nelson & Sons.
Stirling, A. H. Torch-Bearers of History. Vol. II.	Henry Holt & Co.
Sullivan, J. W. Tenement Tales of New York. 75c.	Macmillan & Co.
Spenser's Faerie Queene. Edited by Thomas J. Wise. \$1.	Copeland & Day.
The Yellow Book. Vol. V. \$1.50.	American Baptist Pub. Soc.
Trowbridge, M. E. D. Pioneer Days.	Laird & Lee.
Watson, H. B. M. At the First Corner. \$1.	Cassell Pub. Co.
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